The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 49. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1874. NO. 36.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

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Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa. OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank. Prompt personal attention will be given to all legal business entrusted to their care, and to the collection and remittance of claims. Jan.7,71.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office 319 Penn street, nearly opposite First National Bank. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. Aug.5,'74-6mos.

GEORGE D. BALLANTYNE, M. D., of Pittsburg, graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office 927 Washington street, West Huntingdon. July22,1874-3mos.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office one doo East of R. M. Speer's office. [Feb.5-1

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Patents Obtained, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

JACKSON HOUSE.
FOUR DOORS EAST OF THE UNION DEPOT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. ZEIGLER, Prop.
Nov12,'73-6m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

Miscellaneous.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

WM. WILLIAMS,
MANUFACTURER OF
MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.
HEADSTONES, &C.,
HUNTINGDON, PA
PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,
MOULDINGS. &C.
ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

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Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

———:o:———

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL
PUBLISHED
EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.
Office in new JOURNAL building Fifth St
HUNTINGDON, PA.

———:o:———

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

———:o:———

CIRCULATION 1800.

———:o:———

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———:o:———

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NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,
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SUCH AS
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
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ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

———:o:———

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO,

The Muses' Bower.

[Original.]

Life Sketch of Dennis O'Rafferty, the Great Irish Poet.

BY HIMSELF.

The paple of Ballysloughgutthery
Were prone to be fussy and flutthery,
But rason desarted thim, uttherly,
One beautiful morning in June;
Because Mrs. Pathrick Lafferty,
First cousin to Barney McCafferty,
Had said Mrs. Terrence O'Rafferty
Was blist wid a handsome young son.

A regular Irish jubilee
Was held, and bedad, betwixt you and me,
Great pails of good whiskey, yis, two or three,
But served as a taste for the crowd;
The paple came flockin' from far and near—
Tall sowljers an' swaggering mariners—
Until a fine shillaly war in there
Broke up the carnival loud!

Me relatives made the air ring again,
Their musical voices all mingling;
It exsaded the wake of Tim Finnegan,
Or Donnybrook's noisiest fair;
The wounded were piled in each corner, shure,
An' many an eye was a mourner, shure,
An' divil a bit of whole furniture
Was found on the premises there!

The war o'er, me father felt young again,
An' longed for a sason of fun again;
So saizing ould Kathleen O'Monaghan;
They thripped off an Irish reel;
But whin a phrenologist fingered me,
And vowed that the muses had tinctured me,
"Och, Nora, dear, fot do ye think?" sez he:
"The world shall his great power feel!"

As soon, thin, as "Dennis" was ould enough,
An' all me good qualities tould enough,
An' all the excitement grown cold enough,
They sint me to Dublin high school;
But ere I had tarried a quarther there,
I carried more shtripes than a martyr there;
They vowed I was "dull as a barber's chair,
An' stubborn as Lanagan's mule!"

But soon they found out where me science lay,
An' seein' I bid them defiance, they
Fed me on nothing but pie and tay,
To waiken me powerful arrum;
But little effect did their caution have,
I left them the weight of me jaw soon have;
They kicked me out then for a gossoon knave,
But fit for the bog or the farrum.

But ere I desarted the premises,
I guv thim encouragin promises,
That, by the protection of Nemesis,
I'd live to bring grafe to each heart;
For by me own power, intuitive,
If death didn't mate me, I knew I'd live,
The nations an idea new to give,
And upturn the dogmas of art.

Me jeinius ye see was all natural,
Bestowed at me birth shure and that was well,
I counted instruction but tatters all
Compared wid me powerful brain;
At fifteen they christened me "Prodigy,"
Because I was "posted" in strategy,
A stranger to all mental lethargy,
I could not from rhyming refrain.

But poverty, man's frowning enemy,
Kem very near making an end of me,
So ditching, for one Hugh McMunamay,
The monster soon forced me to go;
Which retarded the growth of me intellect,
It had on me mind such a keen effect,
'Twas worse than the races of Limerick
For surging the mind to and fro.

But me muse, like the boiling Vesuvius,
Disposed me at times to be studious,
And so, by the efforts of two of us,
Me intellect slowly matured;
Until a most promising bard I was,
But no one on earth knows how hard it was,
Or how most intensely absurd it was
To be thus in throuble immured.

'Twas thin that I heard of America,
Whose grane shores I saw o'er the merry say,
Which roused all me Irish energy,
And filled me wid longing to go;
So finding a good opportunity,
To go to that land of swate unity,
I thought 'twould be worse, shure, than lunacy
Behind me this offer to throw.

Right over the ocean I hurried then,
Poor Dennis a breaking heart carried then,
But soon a most murtherin hurricane
A greater grief brought to me sowl;
Whillaloo! bloody murther! how scared I was;
The captain soon noticed how 'feared I was;
The storm was so fierce, double-geared it was,
Like goblins infernal it howled.

But fate overpowered the elements,
Warding off by her band such a fell event,
The calm that succaded was illegant,
And gladness again cheered me heart;
For shure I forgot all me former grief,
And dhried me new bandanna handkerchief;
In less time than justice would hang a thief
I bid all me sorrow depart.

No incident further befalling us,
The wind like a stame engine hauling us,
In New York we landed shure, all of us,
On the twintieth mornin of June;
The city had no charms for Dennis, so
I bought out a traveling monkey show;
'Twould plase ye to see how the money flowed
Whin I got me hand organ in tune.

But soon I fell in wid a cannibal,
Who come from New Holland or Hannibal;
He offered to sell me some animals
As chape as the dust in the air;
I invested sthraightway in an elephant,
A hairless baboon and a pelican,
Along wid owld Captain Jack's skeleton,
To give it a touch of the rare.

But life is a scane of diversity,
From opulence oft to adversity,
We fall, yis, and waping we'll curse the day,
Mesilf was struck down by the tide;
'Twas hunger that caused the owld elephant
To swally the baboon and pelican;
But oh, bloody murther, the skeleton
Took sick of a faver and died.

Afther failing in all sorts of business,
Being sorely afflicted wid laziness,
Accused like Tilton of craziness,
And everything that is vile;
I took to me ould trade of schribbling;
I find that the paple are nibbling,
And if they but cease their mane quibbling,
I think I shall shortly shtrike ile.

A sketch of me life I have written here,
If ye fail to percave any wit in here,
Ye're skull must be thin as a kitten's ear,
And saw-dust composes ye're brain;
The JOURNAL's wild Irish bard I am,
To be found in the seventeenth ward I am,
And right good at wielding the sword I am,
But betther by far wid the pen.

The Story-Teller.

NEIGHBORING.

"No, sir, I don't go neighboring. I mind my own business, and keep within my own doors. I've a large family, and I find plenty to do to keep my own house straight. Let folks look after their own, and leave their neighbors to themselves—that's my notion. A woman can't have a worse habit than to go neighboring."

"Well said, Mrs. Benson, but may there not be another side to the question?"

"True for you, sir, and that there is," exclaimed smart Mrs. Adams. "My house'll match with any in the village, I know. My husband never has a hole in his stocking. My children show up with any at the school, and any lady may trail her fine dresses on my floor any day after twelve o'clock, and nobody can say it isn't so; but I'd scorn to be penned up in four walls the week round. I like a dish of tea with a neighbor, and to know what's going on. Dear me! there's the men with their papers and their club rooms, and their this and that; they get the cream of the news all the world over, and what's a woman done to be shut up and told, 'You mend your stockings and mind the house?' Mind the house, forsooth! as if the house can't be minded, and a woman see a bit of life into the bargain!"

"Softly, softly, my good woman. I've nothing to say against a chat by the way—'As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the countenance of man his friend,' you know. 'Good words are worth much, and cost little,' said a wise man; but I don't know about the dish of tea, unless your family can take it with you; and I am not sure whether the words the dish of tea suggests are always good words, but more of that anon. Let us try to settle Mrs. Benson's point, and see how far we may 'neighbor' without breaking the wise rule which set on foot this conversation of ours."

This discussion took place at a Mothers' Meeting of mine, when a good, wise friend was addressing us as we sat sewing, taking up the kindred admonitions, "Keep thy foot when thou goest into thy neighbor's house," and "Be not a busybody in other men's matters." Now, though I hold Mothers' Meetings, I am by no means a friend to them as a general thing. Most frequently they are, I think, an excuse for the very thing of which our smart Mrs. Adams spoke, an hour of idleness and gossip,—"seeing a bit of life"—gathering the news of the neighborhood under pretense (worst feature of the whole) of industry or even religion. That it is good sometimes to gather the hard-working, anxious wives and mothers together, and take counsel one with another on the difficulties we all know so well as besetting the best ordered and most highly favored home, not to mention the many others which arise where sanitary laws are little known, where burning cheeks, languid eyes and aching heads carry the aggravated terrors of ignorance, both of cause and management, and where little knowledge of life does not teach the comforting maxim, (take it for what it is worth!) "Ye're no deeper i' the mire than yer fellows." Many a burdened, wearied mother, "discouraged because of the way," has carried home from our friendly chat fresh courage to "try again," with the wayward child, with the drinking husband, with the narrow means, aye, and to try again with her own peevish, broken spirit, and the sore temptation to "give up altogether."

On this occasion, among our "mothers" sat a cheerful, rosy, happy looking young woman, with a baby on her knee, soothed into the placid sleep which babies ought to sleep, and do sleep when their little day is ruled by wise love. I knew Mrs. Williams well, and her cheerful, clean, shining heart, the snowy linen in her bed-room, the bright polish on her chest of drawers, and the good cottage clock, and, above all, full well I knew the glad content of her husband's face, and the half shy, but evident, pride with which he responded to appreciative words of his neat and notable wife. I know that, had she cared, Mrs. Williams might have uttered a bolder challenge than either of our two ready speakers could or did—her elder children, clean and neat, hand in hand, were always among the first at our morning school; and it was a real treat to pop in at the home-tea, with the fresh, trimly-set meal, and the little group waiting mother's call to take their seats and then, not rushing, as too many in luxurious nurseries do, with greedy haste for the biggest bit, and best, but showing a true and gentle courtesy one to another, and a quick unquestioning content, which could but spring from a mother at home—a mother who "minded her business," and "looked to her own," and yet this good woman I had met in neighbor's houses—ay, again and again neighboring—ah! truly neighboring.

"How do you find it, Mrs. Williams? I know you do your own work; and I know you can do some for other people, too.—Will you tell us what you think about it all? I fancy you do "go neighboring" now; but your good man seems to have nothing to complain of."

"Well, ma'am, if "neighboring" means the tea-drinking and the bit of gossip the gentleman spoke of, I can't say I'm much for it, any more than Mrs. Benson there. I find plenty to do, that's certain, in my home, but I can't help doing a turn for a poor sick body sometimes; it's only getting up an hour earlier in the morning, and sitting up a little, maybe, when they're abed. And I've never found myself the worse, nor my husband either, for taking a bit of my time for a neighbor in trouble. 'One good turn deserves another,' and they'll do as much for me."

"But how when you went every day for a week to see Kate Simmond's sick baby? There was the mother able and strong there to do herself."

"Well, you see, ma'am, it's her first, and the poor thing was frightened, and didn't know much what to do either."

"But how did your own little people fare then? Didn't you find them cross, and crying, and dirty, and hungry?"

"La, bless you, ma'am, I haven't brought them up for that. No, no; I just looked in now and then, and I saw them morning and night, and father's meals, too; and they all put their best foot foremost that I should not find things wrong. No, no; I hope they have got a heart in them. They know I don't go gadding on my own errands, for gadding's sake, and they'll make a push; and father will, too, once in a way, when I've a call like to help out."

"I've often thought, sir," continued the good woman to my friend, "that keeping your foot when you go into your neighbor's house, isn't a bit the same thing as keeping your foot out of it. I don't pretend to understand a deal, but always seems to me that it means keeping your foot ready to go out when you've done what you came for—only that must be worth the doing—such as helping, or saying a comforting word to those that want it, and I don't think if a woman keeps her house straight, it ever need be the worse for that sort of neighboring, and if a man's a good heart, he'll never grumble at a bit of mercy his wife can show to another by the way."

"Right, right, Mrs. Williams, that's the whole root and core of the matter, and I think your own homely words tell it so well, that I won't spoil them with more added on. My friends, that is true 'neighboring,' and the secret of obeying the two commands we have spoken of, and the seemingly opposed one. 'Bear ye one another's burden's, and fulfill the law of Christ.' The one great burden of Christ's teaching is love—where love leads, you cannot go astray—the real genuine love that worketh 'no ill to his neighbor.' My friends, when you go to your dish of tea ask yourselves, 'Does love take me out? Do I go to talk over my neighbors' concerns, because I love them so well? because I care so much for their well-being? because I want to know how to help them?' If love, and love's off-shoot, sympathy, fellow-feeling for a fellow-creature, prompt your neighboring, then it is the right sort—you need not be ashamed of it; but if conscience tells you that no such worthy motive, but a selfish, or just an idle curiosity, a vain, profitless wish to hear and tell—leads your foot into your neighbor's house, then keep it out—shut yourselves up in your four walls, with your forty-four duties, till you have learnt of Him who 'came to minister'—who went about truly, but 'went about doing good.'"

Reading for the Million.

Notes of Travel.

TANGENT, OREGON,
August 10, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—If, in our last, we had done justice to this valley, or had not left a part of its capabilities unnoticed, our pen, for the present, would remain idle and rusty, for August dog days are not conducive to vigorous thought. Where to be found is the oxygen that makes us feel fresh, and able to do something worth doing? Sitting in-doors we fancy that by going out with bowl and spoon we might dig up enough of this thick air to supply the breathing apparatus a while; but really the outer air at the middle of the day is no more life-giving than that within. An all-prevailing stagnation seems to rest upon all life. The daily journals, of course, present the usual quantity of reading matter to their patrons. There is a full supply of murders, railroad and steam-boat accidents; but these alas! have become common-place. Some slight gossip comes from mountain retreats, and sea side resorts; but even in those places the usual vivacity seems lacking. If the mantle of some departed poet had fallen upon us we should feel inclined to parody Bryant's well-known lines, somewhat after this style:

The thick and muggy days are come,
The saddest of the year;
Of sultry morns and sweltering nights,
And streets all damp and drear;
Heaped in the gutters of the town,
The summer garbage stays,
All undisturbed by sudden gusts,
Or by the sweepers' ways;
The fashionables all have flown,
Secure from vulgar sight;
And from the fence-top howls the cat
Through all the gloomy night.

But no poetic mantle having fallen in our path we forbear. And a consolation is that the dog star will not forever be in the ascendant. In the midst of these dull times what can one away out here, almost cut off from railroad and telegraph, write that will interest those in the midst of telegraph and morning papers? However, we have both railroads and telegraph lines here, and others are in contemplation, and, it is thought, will be built, since some of the stock has been subscribed, and the principal part of the "wind work" done. At present the Oregon and California Railroad is the principal one, extending north and south from Portland to Roseburg, a distance of two hundred miles. In our last from here we showed forth the facilities of the Willamette valley as a grain-raising section, in connection with its equable and salubrious climate. The fertility of the soil, as we noticed before, enables the principal grains, fruits and vegetables to be raised in abundance, except maize and peaches, which have not been successfully cultivated. In fact no corn is raised here for market, or feed, owing to two facts, the first of which is on account of the sea breeze and dryness of the summer it cannot be cultivated with sufficient success to pay the producer. And again, when he has it his stock will not feed upon it, not knowing its use. The second and most insurmountable one is that, at or near the time of gathering it, the wet weather sets in, and without frost and dry winds the corn is not sufficiently cured, and hence the inability to keep it from spoiling is the most serious objection urged against its cultivation. Peaches, in some places, do admirably well, but it is only in such places as are protected from the sea breeze by high mountains or belts of timber. In situations where these winds strike them they do not thrive so well. But in respect to apples, plums, and other fruit, I think this valley has no equal. The amount of fruit raised is incredible. Orchards are merely public property. There is no market for it, and consequently what is not used rots on the ground. I am told by a person who has been a resident of this valley for over twenty years that he never knew the fruit crop to fail. Fruit trees of all kinds begin to bear when but mere twigs, and, in consequence of their incessant bearing, do not live more than eight or ten years. From my window now while I write, I have counted thirty-two large pears on a tree not two inches in diameter. And when cherries were ripe, I saw a heaped pint taken from a twig no thicker than a man's thumb, and which had only been planted out the previous fall. Now, these seem incredible; but yet they are facts. I do not think I have saw an apple tree here yet more than nine inches in diameter. The cause given for this is that their constant and heavy bearing stunts the trees, and from their present appearance it is altogether plausible. And now if any of your readers wish to see fruit, grain, and all vegetation growing with a luxuriance, let them visit the Willamette valley at this season of the year. Now, aside from the adaptability of this region to all branches of agriculture, it is rich in mineral deposits, which include copper, iron and coal, and in some parts gold and silver deposits are found. The iron is deemed to be inexhaustible, and equal in purity to any on the continent. It has been worked, to a limited extent, with decided success. The other minerals, except the precious metals, remain partially undeveloped. Excellent mineral springs exist in several localities, and some of them are thermal and contain a large quantity of sulphur. Saliferous springs are also abundant and a good quality of salt has been prepared from them. Then again the country is well watered and timbered, and possesses all the elements necessary for the support of a large population. As a manufacturing section of the Union it has many advantages, as streams are numerous, all having good water power; and were eastern capitalists here, they would undoubtedly improve these facilities so as to make them remunerative to the capitalist, and the country at large. Though grist and lumber mills, woolen factories, carding and spinning machines are numerous, yet the demand is greater than the supply. Towns and cities, with their supply of schools, colleges and churches are numerous along the rivers and line of rail, but at this writing we shall not attempt any description of them.

We read of you having storms, floods, and all such agencies in the east, destroying life and property. Such things are unknown here. Thunder, lightning, and wind storms, and violent or sudden showers of rain are never seen in this valley. And were one of these terrific thunder storms, such as you have lately had, to visit this country, the people would undoubtedly think that time was to be no more. No rain has fallen here since the first of June—not even a sprinkle, to lay the dust, which is at this time probably over an inch deep on the roads, and blowing somewhat disagreable. Harvesting of grain has only began here, and will, it is said, continue till October. The grain is all taken off here by means of headers, and immediately threshed and taken to market, so that when a man is done harvesting he is in a manner ready for winter. When the grain is taken off in this way it must stand until it is thoroughly ripe, in consequence of which their harvests are some two or three weeks later than they otherwise would be. We should like to give you some idea how the people in the west enjoy their delightful summer weather, but as our letter has already become too long we will desist until another time.

NOS REDNEH.

Advice to a Dyspeptic.

You have asked me to prescribe for you. You expect medicine, perhaps you hope for whisky, which is just now the rage for chronic maladies, but I shall give you nothing to swallow; you have swallowed too much already. Of all maladies, dyspepsia is the most distressing; to get rid of its horrors you would part with your right arm; I believe you, but would you part with a portion of your table luxuries? I fear not; but presuming you are in earnest, I will prescribe for you:

1. Rise early, dress warm and go out—if strong, walk; if weak, saunter. Drink cold water three times—of cold baths this is the best for dyspepsia; after half an hour or more, come in for breakfast.

2. For breakfast eat a piece of good stake half as large as your hand, a slice of coarse bread and a baked apple; eat very slowly; talk very pleasantly with your neighbors; read cheerful comments of journals; avoid hot biscuits and strong coffee; drink nothing.

3. Digest for an hour, and then to your work; I trust it is in the open air. Work hard until noon, and then rest body and mind till dinner; sleep little; drink water.

4. For dinner—two or three o'clock—eat a slice of beef or mutton or fish as large as your hand, a potato, two or three spoonfuls of other vegetables, a slice of coarse bread; give more than half an hour to this meal; use no drink.

5 After dinner play anaconda for an hour; now for the social, pleasant games—a good time.

6. No supper; a little toast and tea, even for supper, will make your recovery very slow.

7. In a warm room, bathe your skin with cold water, hastily, and go to bed in a well ventilated room before nine o'clock.

Follow this prescription for three months and your stomach will so far recover that you can indulge for some time in all sorts of irregular and gluttonous eating; or if you have resolved, in the fear of heaven, to present your bodies, living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, and will continue to eat and work like a Christian, your distressing malady will soon be forgotten.—*Dio Lewis, M. D.*

The Duty of a Woman to be a Lady.

Wildness is a thing which girls cannot afford. Delicacy is a thing which cannot be lost or found. No art can restore to the grape its bloom. Familiarity without love, without confidence, without regard, is destructive of all that makes woman exalted and ennobling.

"The world is wide, these things are small;
They may be something, but they are all."

Nothing? It is the first duty of a woman to be a lady. Good breeding is good sense. Bad manners in woman is immorality. Bashfulness is constitutional. Ignorance of etiquette is the result of circumstances. All can be condoned, and do not banish man or woman from the amenities of their kind. But self-possession, unshrinking and aggressive coarseness of demeanor may be reckoned as a state prison offense, and certainly merits the mild form of restraint called imprisonment for life. It is a shame for women to be lectured on their manners. It is a bitter shame that they need it. Women are umpires of society. It is they to whom all mooted points should be referred. To be a lady is more than to be a prince. A lady is always in her right inalienably worthy of respect. To a lady, prince and peasant alike bow. Do not be restrained. Do not have the impulses that need restraint. Do not wish to dance with the prince unsought. Feel indifferently. Be such that you confer honor. Carry yourself so lofty that men will look up to you for reward, not at you in rebuke. The natural sentiment of man toward woman is reverence. He loses a large means of grace when he is obliged to account her a being to be trained into propriety. A man's idea is not wounded when a woman fails in worldly wisdom, but if in grace, in sentiment, in delicacy, in kindness, she should be found wanting, he receives an inward hurt.—*Gail Hamilton.*

With Regard to Grasshoppers.

Come this way now on lifted wing, with fiery lightnings in his eye and cereal crops of six counties in Minnesota in his craunching teeth, the wild unbridled grasshopper of the West. A jerky bird is the grasshopper. He folds himself like an arrow from a bended bow, propels himself over large spaces and subsists on the country he covers. He assimulates the people to himself. When he alights upon the field the farmer looks for his crop, and behold, like the grasshopper which has passed, he has *antennae*. For sociability and gregariousness there are few wild fowls like the grasshopper. He moves in battalions at company front, and wherever there's one there's a million. Standing on the ground his knees overlook him like a step-ladder, and his *tout ensemble* is that of an overloaded wheelbarrow. He has the unbounded stomach of a weekly story paper for cereals, and when he has cleared up the standing crops of a county or a State, he skips to the next, picking his teeth as he goes, and then gathering himself in mass convention, he, following the fashion of the time, "points with pride" to the record of the past. The youth of our country call him indifferently the grasshopper and the grasshoppered, and say "Shoo" at him as he goes by. The hardy Utah pioneer gently entangles the leg from his hair and whiskers, and covers him with No. 13 boots; the guest at Townsend's Hotel, in Salt Lake City, hears him through all the silent watches of the night rush into the window, as one who has been sent for from afar, and drop with a thud into the washbowl; and the Digger Indian gathers him in trenches and barbecues him for the noonday meal.—*New York Tribune.*

THE finest stationery in the market can be had at the JOURNAL store, and so cheap that everybody can buy.

Lying.

Although the Devil be the father of lies, he seems, like other great inventors, to have lost much of his reputation by the continual improvements that have been made upon him.—*Swift.*

The most intangible, and therefore the worst kind of a lie is a half truth. This is the peculiar device of a "conscientious" detractor.—*Washington Allston.*

No lie you can speak or act, but it will come, after longer or shorter circulation, like a bill drawn on Nature's reality, and be presented there for payment—with the answer: No effects.—*Carlyle*

Habitual liars invent falsehoods not to gain any end or even to deceive their hearers, but to amuse themselves. It is partly practice and partly habit.—*Hazlitt.*

Lying is a disgraceful vice, and one that Plutarch paints in most disgraceful colors, when he says that it is "affording testimony that one first despises God, and then fears men." It is not possible more happily to describe its horrible, disgusting, and abandoned nature; for can we imagine anything more vile than to be cowards with regard to men, and brave with regard to God.—*Montaigne.*

A lie has no legs, and cannot stand; but it has wings, and can fly far wide.—*Warburton.*

The gain of lying is nothing else but not to be trusted of any nor to be believed when we say the truth.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

After a tongue has once got the knack of lying, it is not to be imagined how impossible, almost, it is to reclaim it.—Whence it comes to pass, that we see some men, who are otherwise very honest, so subject to this vice.—*Montaigne.*

When thou art obliged to speak, be sure to speak the truth; for equivocation is half-way to lying, and lying is the whole way to hell.—*William Penn.*

He who has not a good memory should never take upon him the trade of lying.—*Montaigne.*

Lord, Lord, how this world is given to lying!—*Shakespeare.*

He who tells a lie is not sensible how great a task he undertakes; for he must be forced to invent twenty more to maintain one.—*Pope.*

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Foot-pads—Bunion plasters.

Home rule—The broomstick.

Character tells, in the long run.

A bear spot—The northern pole.

First table—Multiplication table.

Do a little well and you do much.

Vegetable philosophy—Sage advice.

Necessity sometimes has no conscience.

Fast living, properly, is doing much good.

Straining sweetness—Kissing through a veil.

A word spoken in due season, how good it is.

Truth, beauty and love are the only practicables.

Wealth is not his who gets it, but his who enjoys it.

Follies are brakes to business; crimes are a dead set.

Machinery cannot do away with the need of brains.

It is much easier to keep out of a rut than to get out.

To inherit virtue is privilege, to acquire it is glory.

The best way to strike for wages—With workmen's tools.

It is idle to distinguish between truth, beauty, love and religion.

Among the best parlor organs is that of a pleasant talking woman.

Liberality makes friends of enemies; pride makes enemies of friends.

Most people are like eggs, too full of themselves to hold anything else.

Judge not. All the witnesses are not summoned till the day of judgment.

Superstitious people ought to be temperate—they are so afraid of spirits.

The associations of men are infinite; the motives are but two, love and lust.

We shall all realize just as much heaven and hell as it is in us to imagine.

Beauty is the visible part of divinity. Truth the logical part, love the social part.

Human nature lives by progression; a finished man or woman is simply a stature.

Willful wrong doing causes a person to believe that wrong is right and false is true.

Why desire to sleep more than what you need for recuperation, while you love life?

When you see that a thing ought to be done; deem that the last opportunity for doing it.

The most irredeemable bonds yet known to the financial and moral world are vagabonds.

Favor exalts a man above his equals, but his dismissal from that favor places him below them.

Some ladies are so identified with their dress that it is difficult to know which to admire the most.

Mohammedanism has been defined as "that blessed religion which makes people wash themselves."

It is not advisable to go out of doors without anything on your head, or into society without anything in it.

We would gain more if we left ourselves to appear such as we are, than by attempting to appear what we are not.

In selecting a life-partner have respect to those qualities which improve with age, rather than to those which fade.

One reason that the world is not reformed is, that everybody would have others make a beginning and think not of himself.

The success of Josh Billings is exceptional. There are thousands of young men who do not know how to spell, and yet they are not worth $250,000.

When a dashing young widow removes traces of bereavement, feels the shafts of love, and commences to talk of the bridal halter, it is safe to presume she's on the lookout for a Sir single.

As I grow older, I become more lenient to the sins of frail humanity. The man who loudly denounces another I always suspect. A right thinking man knows too much of crime to denounce a fellow creature unheard.—Goethe.

The Jokers' Budget.

How I was Sold.

BY MARK TWAIN.

You may remember that I lectured lately for the young gentlemen of the Clayonian society. During the afternoon of that day I was talking with one of the young gentlemen referred to, and he said he had an uncle who, from some cause or other, seemed to have grown prematurely bereft of all emotion, and with tears in his eyes this young man said: "Oh, if I could see him laugh once more! Oh, if I could only see him weep!" I was touched. I could never withstand distress. I said: "Bring him to my lecture; I'll start him for you." "Oh, if you could but do it. If you could do it all our family would bless you for evermore; for he is very dear to us. Oh, my benefactor, can you make him laugh? Can you bring soothing tears to those parched orbs?"

I was profoundly moved. I said: "My son, bring the old party around. I have got some good jokes in my lecture that will make him laugh if there is any laugh in him; but if they miss fire, I have some others that will make him cry or kill him, one or the other."

Then the young man wept on my neck, and presently spread both his hands on my head and looked up toward Heaven, mumbling something reverently; and then went after his uncle. He placed him in full view, in the second row of benches, that night, and I began on him. I tried him on mild jokes—then on severe ones; I dosed him with bad jokes and I riddled him with good ones; I fired old, stale jokes into him, and peppered him fore and aft with red hot new ones.

I warmed up to my work, and assaulted him on the right and left, in front and behind; I fumed and raged, and ranted till I was hoarse and frantic and furious; but I never moved him once—I never started a smile, and never a suspicion of moisture. I was astounded. I closed the lecture at last with one despairing shriek—with one wild burst of humor—and hurled a joke of supernatural atrocity full at him! Then I sat down bewildered and exhausted.

The president of the society came up and bathed my head with cold water, and said:

"What made you carry on so towards the last?"

I said, "I was trying to make that confounded old idiot laugh, in the second row."

And he said, "Well, you were wasting your time, because he is deaf and dumb, and as blind as a badger."

Now, was that any way for that old man's nephew to impose upon a stranger and an orphan like me?

The Little Joker.

In the good old times in Kentucky, when "substantial justice" was administered in a log cabin after a very free and easy manner, a suit was brought to recover certain money of which it was alleged plaintiff had been defrauded by the ingenious operation known as "thimble rigging." In the course of the trial plaintiff's counsel, who happened to be an expert, undertook to enlighten the court as to the *modus operandi* of the performance. Putting himself into position, he produced the three cups and the "little joker," and proceeded, suiting the action to the word: "Then may it please the court, the defendant, placing the cups on his knees thus, begins shifting them so, offering to bet that my client could not tell under which cup is the "little joker," meaning thereby, may it please the court, this ball—with the intention of defrauding my client of the sum thus wagered. For instance, when I raise the cup so, your honor supposes that you see the ball."

"Suppose I see!" interrupted the judge, who had closely watched the performance, and was sure that he had detected the ball as one of the cups was accidentally raised. "Why, any fool can see where it is, and bet on it, and sure to win. There ain't no defrauding that."

"Perhaps your honor would like to go a V on it?" insinuated the counsel.

"Go a V? And double it too; and here is the rhino. It's under the middle cup."

"I'll go a V on that," said the foreman of the jury.

"And I." "And I," joined the jurors, one after another, until each one had invested his pile.

"Up!" said his honor.

"Up" it was, but the "little joker" had mysteriously disappeared. Judge and jury were enlightened, and found no difficulty in bringing in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff on the ground that it was the "darndest kind o' defraudin."

A Puzzled Darkey.

Not a hundred miles from Crestline, a colored American citizen keeps a stand for the sale of newspapers, cigars, apples and other knick-knacks. Thither one day went a burly engineer, and asked for a nickle's worth of peanuts. The elongated edibles were immediately measured and handed over:

"Dere dey are, sah!"

"Let me see," said the engineer, thoughtfully, "don't believe I want these, after all. Take 'em back and give me a couple of apples in the place of them."

"All right, sah!" and the exchange was made in a twinkling.

The engineer still hesitated, fumbling the apples in an undecided manner. Finally—

"Durn my buttons, I don't believe I want these, either. I'll trade 'em to you for a cigar."

The dicker was made without objection, and the engineer, after leisurely lighting his cheroot, turned away.

"Hol on, dar! you dun gon and forgot to pay for dat cigar!"

"Certainly I paid for it; I gave you the apples for it."

"But you didn't pay for de apples."

"Why, yes, I gave you the peanuts for them."

"You didn't pay me fo' de nuts."

"Well, I didn't keep 'em, did I?"

"Da' so! fo' God, da' so!" and while the puzzled darkey was scratching his wool the engineer made his escape. Before turning the corner he glanced back and beheld the darkey in ruminating attitude, evidently satisfied that as a commercial transaction it was all straight, but wondering where he had made anything out of the dicker.

DARWIN acknowledged himself sold when his little niece asked him, seriously, what a cat has that no other animal has. He gave it up, and she told him "kittens."

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 16, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Judge,
Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia.
Lieutenant Governor,
Arthur G. Olmstead, of Potter.
Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill.
Auditor General,
Harrison Allen, of Warren.
Senate,
H. Clay Marshall, of Orbisonia.
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]
Assembly,
George Guyer, of Warriorsmark,
Henry C. Robinson, of Dublin.
Sheriff,
Huston E. Crum, of Huntingdon.
County Commissioner,
William E. Corbin, of Juniata.
Director of the Poor,
Jacob H. Isett, of Penn.
County Surveyor,
William H. Booth, of Springfield.
Auditor,
Henry H. Swoope, of Mapleton.

Politicians and Candidates, Beware!

Read the Provisions of the New Constitution on Corruption!

Officers Must Swear that they Have Not Used Corrupt Means to Secure a Nomination or an Election!

If they Have, to be Forever Disqualified for Holding Office in this State!

Any Person Convicted of Violating the Election Laws Shall be Deprived of the Right of Suffrage for Four Years!

We copy the provisions of the New Constitution upon corruption so that no one will be able to say that he had not timely notice:

ARTICLE VII, SECTION 1. NEW CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Senators and Representatives and all Judicial, State and County officers, shall before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; THAT I HAVE NOT PAID OR CONTRIBUTED, OR PROMISED TO PAY OR CONTRIBUTE, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ANY MONEY OR OTHER VALUABLE THING, TO PROCURE MY NOMINATION OR ELECTION (*or appointment*), *except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law*; THAT I HAVE NOT KNOWINGLY VIOLATED ANY ELECTION LAW OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR PROCURED IT TO BE DONE BY OTHERS IN MY BEHALF; *that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act of duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.*"

And also:

SECTION 9. *Any person who shall, while a candidate for office*, BE GUILTY OF BRIBERY, FRAUD, OR VIOLATION OF ANY ELECTION LAW, SHALL BE FOREVER DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING AN OFFICE OF TRUST OR PROFIT IN THIS COMMONWEALTH; AND ANY PERSON CONVICTED OF WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS, SHALL, IN ADDITION TO ANY PENALTIES PROVIDED BY LAW BE DEPRIVED, OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE ABSOLUTELY FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

SECTION 8. *Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof*, AND ANY ELECTOR WHO SHALL RECEIVE OR AGREE TO RECEIVE, FOR HIMSELF OR FOR ANOTHER, ANY MONEY, REWARD, OR OTHER VALUABLE CONSIDERATION FOR HIS VOTE AT AN ELECTION, *or for withdrawing the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such causes before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be recorded.*

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR TAXES!

All voters must pay their taxes thirty days before election. See to it at once.—You will not be allowed to vote if your taxes are not paid.

☞ It is said that Mr. Speer sent for a friend to come to Newport, who it is presumed carried with him the wherewithal to make his nomination. "Money makes the mare go," you know.

☞ The Harrisburg daily *Telegraph* has been very much improved, and it is now one of the liveliest daily papers in the State. Under the new management it strikes out vigorously, and its heavy blows will tell in the coming campaign.

☞ Speer thinks Magee don't amount to anything. He is a poor devil without sufficient brains to carry intestines to a bear, from his stand-point. Well, Magee has three votes in the Conference, and we will see whether he has not back-bone enough to give them a man who has a better opinion of him than B. P. S.

☞ The last *Globe* took up the usual amount of space in defending its editor. Is it possible that there are people who read and pay for this sort of thing? Just think of a paper runing for eighteen or nineteen months, which has not contained a single editorial, of half a column in length, in one out of ten issues, that was not written upon the animal that runs it. There is only one class of papers in the world that can approximate anything of the kind, and these are of that class which pander to the most depraved taste.

☞ A gentleman dropped into our office, a few days ago, and left the following advertisement, with orders to insert and send to the *Globe*:

GUSS, SPEER, WOODS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SORE-HEAD REPUBLICANS
AND
BACK-PAY DEMOCRATS,
AT THE "GLOBE" OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE DEPOT, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

are now prepared to offer reasonable terms for the services of soft-headed Republicans and thin-skinned Democrats during the coming campaign. None but the most pliable need apply.

☞ We learn from some of our friends from the country that it is a question much discussed, by the Fusionists, whether the Democrats have come over to the Potato Bugs or the Potato Bugs to the Democrats. They generally arrive at the conclusion that the Bugs set the trap and the Democrats fell into it. If we were allowed to give our opinion we would say the traps were set by a few old trappers on each side, fixed up to catch their unwary followers. It is in vain to spread the net in the sight of the bird. It can't succeed, but even if it should both the contracting parties would consider themselves sold. Be one thing or the other. Vote the Republican ticket.

SPEER'S
Imprecation on Chambersburg.

Mr. Speer and his friends announce very confidently that Stenger's conferees will go for him (Speer) when they meet next Thursday. We should expect the Chambersburg people to *"go for"* Speer out of gratitude for the manner in which he went for them in a letter, written by him, from that town, when he was there as a militia man in September, 1862. The following extract will be good reading for those who intend to go for him:

"This morning we all moved to 'Camp "Dorris,' half a mile west of 'Camp McClure,' and near five miles from here.—"It is a beautiful grove, and we were just "finishing fine *corn stock (sic)* tents for "ourselves when the order came, (11 A. "M.,) that Company 'F' was detailed for "special duty in Chambersburg. 'Fall "into line, men,' soon followed, and in a "moment we were off. The road was very "dusty and half a mile of it we came at "double quick. When we reached the "Court House steps here there was not a "citizen from whom we could get a bucket to bring us water! And yet *these "are the people whose homes and property "we have left our homes and business to "guard!* They richly *deserve* a rebel "raid, and I do not believe there is a man "in our company who does not entertain "this sentiment. As our men sat, dirty "and weary, on the steps of the Court "House, I glanced into the lawyers' offices "on either side, filled with well-dressed "loungers, and then cast my eyes along "our line, and saw *five lawyers from Huntingdon who had closed their offices* and "come to protect these cowards! My "cheeks colored with indignation, and I "felt like uttering upon Chambersburg "Byron's imprecation against Southwell. "It is now after three o'clock, and I have "had no dinner. Mr. W. S. Africa just "informs me that he and several of our "men have been refused dinner at the "'Franklin Hotel,' although the money "was tendered. I do not know the proprietor of this house, but if he has a "soul in his carcass larger than a pin-head "his conduct fails to prove it."

The italics are Mr. Speer's own. Stenger being a lawyer is probably one of the "loungers" who fill in the picture of Chambersburg. We hope his conferees may see their way clear to "go for" Speer. The people of this county would like to have the opportunity this fall of disposing at one brush of Speer and his mongrel confederates. We are all or Speer's nomination. We will all *"go for"* him here. By way of contrast to the brilliant literary production of our Congressman we leave it to the literary gentlemen of Chambersburg to look up Byron's imprecation on Southwell.

A STRANGE MIXTURE.

The Democrats at the Newport Congressional Conference who came from the other counties were wonderfully puzzled at the delegation that put in an appearance from Huntingdon county. First, there was Dad Lewis, "Chairman of the Republican County Committee," an *original* Republican himself, and, according to the *Globe*, the representative of all the original Republicans of the county. He and Guss wanted Speer nominated. "How is this," said a Snyder county Democrat, "the original Republicans want Speer nominated, he can't be a sound Democrat, or "else he's so weak on account of the salary "grab that they know they can easily "beat him." Next Uncle George, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee was there, and he joined with Dad, the original Republican, for Speer. Now "Uncle George" is a straightout, dyed in the wool, Kentucky resolution, 1798, *Jackson* Democrat, and when he declared that Speer and Speer only could carry Huntingdon county, a Franklin county Democrat wanted to know "why Chambers McKibben, a "regular old liner, a real relic of the genuine Bourbon Democracy could not carry it for Senate? What kind of Democrats have you, that will vote for a young "fellow like Speer, a salary grabber at "that, and go back on a veteran like McKibben who has been a Democrat for "seventy-five years, never took double pay "and never was slapped in the mouth by "a State Convention?" This was a poser. Uncle George couldn't avow that he and Dad Lewis were the bosses of two political huckster shops and would trade off everything for Speer, for that would let out the secret and McKibben's friend's might fear that he would be sold out too, so the ugly question was not answered. The truth is Uncle George is ashamed of Guss and Dad and the rest of the crowd he is expected to trade with, and at home his friends don't push him too hard on the subject as they object to the profanity that is sure to follow.

Then there were Bruce Petriken and Baily, flanked by a patrtotic squad of Republican soreheads who were drafted to go down on free passes and chalked hats.

The whole thing got badly mixed up. Speer promised his friends that by ten o'clock Thursday he would telegraph his nomination, but ten o'clock came and the dispatch didn't. The Democrats from the other counties were not fools. They had heard the back-pay thunder of the Wilkesbarre Convention, and similar rumblings in their own county conventions. They concluded that if these Huntingdon county soreheads were Republicans they might be playing possum to get a salary-grabber nominated, and an easy victory insured, and if they were not Republicans but intended to be Democrats, they ought to have the manliness to say so and not come sniffling liked whipped school boys about a Democratic Conference. Altogether they got into such a muddle that they determined to take a week to allow the air to clear, and after three days struggle and no result they adjourned, and sent home the heterogenous crowd of Chairmen of County Committees, lawyers, retired grumblers, ex-Republican office-holders who can't get in again, Speer, Guss, and the whole ring-streaked, speckled and striped delegation. Try it again ye braves.

☞ Don't fail to pay your taxes before the 3d of October.

The Bedford County Congressional Imbroglio.

Williams Honestly Carries the County.

"Honest John" at His Old Tricks.

The Primary election in Bedford county was one of the most hotley contested elections that has taken place, in that county, since the celebrated Cessna and Jordan contest for Governor, in 1864. In a number of districts a full vote was polled, and when the smoke of contest rolled away the certified delegates stood Cessna 34 to 33 for Williams upon the over-shadowing question of Congress. The Williams men excepted to the regularity of the election of the Cessna delegates in Rainsburg, Colerain and Saxton. In Rainsburg the election was held by one individual, a violent Cessna man, during a greater part of the time the polls were open, and a dishonest return is alleged, which gave Cessna one of a majority. In Colerain a similar majority was returned by voting Democrats, while a like result was obtained in Saxton by opening the polls one half hour before the time stated in the call, to give some Cessna men a vote who were leaving on a train, while Williams' men, leaving on the same train, were not informed of the fact, and consequently did not vote, and by voting a young man under age. These facts the Williams men were prepared to prove before the Convention, had they been permitted to do so.

On Tuesday, when the Convention assembled, Cessna, by virtue of his position as Chairman of the County Committee, called the Convention to order, and with the effrontery peculiar to the man, made a violent speech in his own behalf. He was called to order by Mr. Hetzel, of Everett, but not until he had said his say would the irrepressible little John take his seat. Esquire Lingenfelter, a very clever gentleman, but who generally happens to be on hand when Cessna has any discreditable work to do, was elected permanent Chairman. John believing his case safe in the hands of the Chairman and his faithful henchman from Dutch Corner, the Right Honorable Thomas Hughes, withdrew considerably riddled by the shot poured into him by Hetzel.

Mr. Hetzel then moved that a Committee of three be appointed on contested seats. Mr. Hughes, posted by his master, moved a substitute to the effect that all contested cases be heard by the Convention. This unprecedented trick was declared carried by the adept Chairman. The Cessna men gave notice that they proposed to contest the seat of the delegate from Southampton township. The Williams men gave notice that they proposed to contest the seats of the delegates from Colerain, Rainsburg and Saxton, and moved that they take up the cases in alphabetical order. This was not according to Hughes, and the honest Chairman decided that Southampton must be heard first, though at the bottom of the list of districts.

The Lashleys, warm partizans of Cessna, were called, and swore that Democrats were voted sufficient to give Williams the majority certified. The other side proposed to call the officers of the election and prove that the Cessna men had voted Democrats, and that the two men who had voted for Williams, and who were charged with being Democrats, voted the Republican ticket as often as they did the Democratic, and that Mr. Williams had a clear majority of the Republican votes, exclusive of those in question, but the Cessna men had gained the control of the Convention, and they were determined that their friends should be voted in and they overrode all objections, evidence and protests, and admitted their man. The Williams men, seeing that there was no hope for anything bearing the least semblance to honesty, had no other resource left but to withdraw in a body, which they did.—And no reasonable man, after examining the manner of organizing the Convention—the tricks which Cessna resorted to to defeat the expressed wish of the Republicans of the county—can hesitate a moment to approve of their course.

The action of Mr. Williams was most honorable. He opposed the withdrawal of his delegates. He resisted everything that he thought would jeopardize the interests of the party. He counseled unity of action in every respect, and through his influence his delegates nominated the same ticket nominated by the remainder of the Convention. He was willing to sacrifice his own interests for the welfare of the party, but the representatives of the people determined that he should be a candidate, and he expects to be, in obedience to their request, until the Conference shall decide the matter. The facts which we have stated above will, we believe, be laid before the Conference, and he will ask that body to do him the justice which the County Convention under the control of a convenient chairman refused to grant him.

Under the circumstances we presume it is not likely that Bedford county will get the candidate for Congress. The bitter feeling which this contest has engendered would produce a disastrous result in case either were placed in nomination. Mr. Cessna "can step down and out."

☞ The editor of the *Globe*, who is constantly seeking shelter behind some woman's petty-coats, does not like to be told about it. He would not like to be called Petty-coat Guss, we know, and yet we do not know any one upon whom the appellation could be more appropriately bestowed.

☞ The *Globe* continues to insult the Chairman of its County Committee, and the Democrats that it wants to support its ticket, by talking about "rag-tails and fag-ends of the Democratic party." Some people have no idea of the eternal fitness of things! The Democrats, we hope, will steer clear of such cattle.

PAY YOUR TAXES!

All voters must pay their taxes thirty days before election. See to it at once.—You will not be allowed to vote if your taxes are not paid.

SPEER'S DECOY DUCKS.

On Wednesday, of last week, the Hon. Robert Milton B. P. Speer, with a party of choice spirits at his elbow, embarked for Newport to accomplish another Democratic nomination for Congress. The party was a lively one, albeit it was considerably mixed. For the purpose of showing our people who the persons are who are so extremely anxious for Mr. Speer's nomination, and, who were, for the mere asking and a free ride, willing to go to Newport to make the Democratic Conferrees there assembled, believe that their favorite is onnipotent in this county, we will give their names just as they were given to us: *Dad Lewis*, Benj. Graffius, *Bill Woods*, George Jackson, *A. L. Guss*, J. W. Greenland, *James Port*, Thos. Burchinell, jr., *Dr. Shade*, Jno. M. Baily, *Benj. Douglass*, Nicholas Isenberg, *John Flenner*, John S. Miller, Jas. E. Glasgow, Geo. M. Cresswell, *Wil. F. Cunningham*, Benj. Fouse, and *William Williams*. The Democrats are printed in Roman and the simon-pure Republicans, those fastidious fellows whose pure-white souls are shocked at the very idea of voting a ticket that might, in some way or other, be countenanced by some one who, a dozen or two of years ago, voted a Democratic ticket, in *Italics*. These names were handed to us and, from what we know of the most of them, we presume the list is correct. Does any one suppose it was pure love of the Republican party that took that portion, that claims to be Republicans, to Newport? Some of these very men will be prominent at delegate elections in the future and swear they are as good Republicans as those who have always stood up to the party. Yes, some of them will have the audacity, though they have hardly voted a regular Republican ticket for years, to claim that they are leaders of the party. But, thank heaven, the day for this kind of treachery and deception has passed! The people can no longer be duped, and we mean they shall not be. These men have made their record and we hope they will have the manliness to stand by it. If they are only decoy ducks, decoy ducks let them be. They have allied themselves to Mr. Speer to bring defeat upon the Republican party and they must take the consequences of their rash act.

☞ The Blair County Democracy held a convention in Hollidaysburg, on Monday of last week, and placed in nomination the following ticket: Assembly, Col. J. C. Everhart, of Martinsburg, and Dr. H. C. Christy, of Tyrone; District Attorney, A. V. Dively, of Altoona; Register and Recorder, Abraham Lingenfelter, of Hollidaysburg; County Treasurer, Christ. Hauser, of Altoona; County Commissioner, Alex. Carothers, of Catharine township; County Auditor, Silas Maus, of Hollidaysburg; Poor Director, Joseph Riddle, of Frankstown; County Surveyor Francis Cassidy, of Newry. Jesse R. Crawford was declared the choice of the convention for Congress, and William C. Bayley, of Hollidaysburg, was elected Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year, when the convention stood adjourned.

☞ The Republican State Central Committee met in Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, for permanent organization. Russell Errett, the Chairman, presided, and congratulated the committee upon the large attendance, indicating the great interest in the coming campaign. General H. H. Bingham, of Philadelphia, was unanimously chosen Treasurer of the committee, and the chairman was authorized to appoint secretaries or clerks. The attendance was unusually large, and the most cheering accounts were given of the prospects in all sections of the State.

☞ The Republican County Convention of Bedford county placed Gen. D. S. Elliott, of Everett, in nomination for State Senator by a very decided vote. It gives us pleasure to record our friend's success. He is eminently qualified for the place, and we feel confident that if he be the choice of the conference and secures the election, as he undoubtedly will, if nominated, that he will make a record that will be alike honorable to himself and his constituency.

☞ The Republican County Convention which assembled in Bedford, on Tuesday of last week, placed the following excellent ticket in nomination, viz: Gideon D. Trout, of St. Clair, and James M. Piper, of Hopewell, for Legislature; Jacob Evans, of Londonderry, for Commissioner; Hiram Blackburn, of Union, for County Surveyor; Levi Carpenter, of Harrison, for Auditor; and Cyrus L. Over, of Middle Woodberry, for Director of the Poor.

☞ The Temperance men who were last year wheedled into voting for Mr. Dunn as a Temperance candidate and are now asked to vote for McNite on the ticket with Mateer, should make inquiry of the "original Republicans" who were at Newport as to how long Dr. McNite laid there drunk, to the shame of his friends, and until some humane attentions were necessary to preserve decency. We refer all conscientious enquirers to the people who were there and witnessed the spectacle.

☞ The "genuine simon pure" fellows—those consistent chaps who loathe renegade Democrats, and, at the same time, have one at the head of their County Committee—would fain make the Democrats believe that they are going to stand up to them. Remember, these very fellows said at Newport that they were only for Speer! They would vote for no other Democrat! This is just like them. You can't trust them.

☞ In the light of subsequent events that little "resolute," in the Democratic convention, yielding the Senator to Franklin, in consideration of her yielding the Congressman to Huntingdon, seems to have been rather premature. Too much was taken for granted. Shouldn't wonder if Huntingdon county would get out a Democratic candidate for Senator yet.

☞ We have two or three John Millers in this place, all of whom disclaim being the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee Who is the veritable John, pray?

FAST AND LOOSE.

A few weeks since Guss, claiming to be a Republican, tried to convince his readers that Speer was the strongest Democratic candidate for Congress in this district by several hundred votes, the next week he published a defence of the back pay grab.

Last week he appeared at the Democratic Conference, much to the disgust of the decent men of that party, as one of Speer's drummers. No Republican candidate was then nominated, so that Guss and his small crowd of personal followers have given in their adhesion to the Democratic candidate in advance. If he believed Speer to be the strongest Democratic candidate, would he want him nominated if he is a true Republican, and would he go in advance of a Republican nomination before he knows whether it will be a good one or a bad one to a Democratic conference to help Speer's nomination? Not much wonder that decent Democrats spurn the alliance with this amphibious editor who flies Republican colors, and claims to support Democratic candidates He takes down Beath but don't put up McCandless. He calls himself a Republican and plays claquer at a Democratic Conference. He has half a ticket nominated from his followers, and has not the courage to put up with it the Democratic half which everybody knows he intends to support. All this is too thin to deceive either Democrats or Republicans. They can discern the difference between the frog and tad-pole when they see them, but the poor tad-pole that is trying to bellow like a frog while his tail is visible, excites only disgust. He can't play both. Amphibious editors soon play out.

☞ The Democratic whale came up the Juniata last week, as far as Newport, Perry county. On the first day after its arrival it puked and threw up the few Potato Bugs, from this place, who went in to convince it that Jonah M. Speer was the man for Congress. On the third day it threw up Jonah himself and gave him another week to repent and return that $5,000 grab.

☞ The "simon pure" Republicans, who are *mortally offended* because several gentlemen who, ten or a dozen years ago, voted the Democratic ticket are now acting with the regular Republican party, can see nothing wrong in a voting a Democratic ticket themselves! How can these nice fellows do it? Ain't it more than possible that they are fooling the Democrats.

☞ The Potato Bugs who aacompanied Mr. B. P. Speer to Newport were very sure they would not vote for any other Democrat but Speer. Speer, they said, was the only man that could do anything, outside of his party, in Huntingdon county! This is all bosh! Every fellow who went down to Newport, at Speer's expense, would vote for "Old Nick" if he were nominated on the Democratic ticket.

☞ Speer's friends now say that his only chance for success in securing the nomination lies in his ability to buy off Stenger. If Stenger is for sale Speer's nomination will be made. But we have a better opinion of Mr. Stenger than to suppose that he will become a party to a bargain and sale which would cast a shadow over his entire future political career.

☞ The impression has gone abroad that if Speer could have gotten Stenger to Newport he could have arranged with him. He telegraphed for him, but that gentleman did not come to time. We suppose he has no desire to be charged with bargain and sale. This may account for his staying away.

VOTERS, ATTENTION!

All voters must pay their taxes thirty days before election. See to it at once.—You will not be allowed to vote if your taxes are not paid.

☞ Whenever the editor of the *Globe* becomes hard up for a defence of his Cassville beastliness, he falls back upon the arguments of his counsel. Any villain who has ever faced a Court of Justice could do equally as well.

FROM ORBISONIA.

ORBISONIA, Sept. 14, 1874.

In our borough, on next Saturday, an important question, will be submitted to the vote of the people. Our school house is in a dilapidated condition and altogether insufficient in its dimensions for the accommodation of our present juvenile population. Reconstruction and enlargement of the present structure is compulsory if we wish to avail ourselves of the state appropriation. In view of these facts many of our citizens are desirous of erecting a school house, suitable in its dimensions and arrangements to meet present and approaching educational requirements. In the existing state of our school finances it will be necessary to borrow $3,000 for the erection of the requisite structure. Some of our citizens are opposed to involving the borough in debt, and it must be acknowledged—horror of debt—both as regards individuals and communities, is a laudable quality, nevertheless, an enlightened view of the case will render it palpable that a present liberal expenditure will ultimately be actual economy and will not certainly involve any increase in the rate of assessments. The last triennial *increase* of valuation was $30,000.00, the next will probably exhibit an extension of double that amount. The present school house is totally inefficient to supply existing educational requirements. Repairs and extention are inevitable if the borough is to avail itself of the State appropriation. Considerable expenditure is compulsory and all that the advocates of the proposed measure require, is that the present expenditure be competent to secure the accommodation which will assuredly be required in the near future. The incessant patching of dilapidated structures is more costly in the end than absolute reconstruction. Mapleton, Mill Creek, Mount Union and Three Springs have school accommodations in advance of Orbisonia, and it ill becomes a locality with the brilliant prospects of this borough to be lagging behind in the onward march of educational improvement, and it is to be hoped that the citizens of Orbisonia will exhibit in this matter, that public spirit and patriotism which is characteristic of our country and which has placed the United States in its present position on the muster roll of nations.

PHILOMATHEA.

President Grant is reported to have said that he has no intention of using the Federal troops anywhere in the South except where absolutely necessary to preserve the public peace.

An editor in a neighboring town closes an article on the corn crop by saying: "We have on exhibition in our office a pair of magnificent ears."

Thatcher, a son-in-law of Brigham Young's was arrested at Salt Lake City, on Friday evening, charged subornation of perjury.

Record No. 1.

The Democratic Convention at Pittsburgh, after the manner of the old-fashioned leaders of the Democracy, fell back on the "time-honored" principles and record of the party. We should have preferred a fair fight on an open field on immediate issues, but are thankful for any offer of battle that promises an opportunity for the conflicting lines to clinch.

We propose now in this campaign to meet the Democracy on their chosen field, and to show what this record is to which they refer so confidently, the more confident, perhaps, because the merciful shadows of history are closing around it.

The Democracy prefer that we put on trial this fall not their creed, but their faith—not their present acts, but their past record. We accept the issue, and with this number begin the systematic presentation of certain salient facts of that "record" which have never yet been withdrawn, recanted, or apologized for, and which consequently the late convention at Pittsburgh reaffirmed.

On the 16th of January, 1861, when the red sunrise of the war was breaking, the Democracy of Philadelphia assembled in National Hall to give expression to the views of the party on the impending crisis. The old leaders of the Democracy were there—names which, in mercy to the living and the dead, we suppress now. The general tone of the speakers was for peace at any price. One of the resolutions distinctly approved and endorsed the President's unfortunate stand, taken on Attorney General Black's remarkable opinion, that the Government could not enforce its own authority against a defiant State. The twelfth resolution, however, is so pregnant with deliberate treason that we produce it in full:

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far as we know, of Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union by the separation of the South—a result that we shall most sincerely deplore—*may release this Commonwealth from the bonds which now connect it with the Confederacy, and would authorize and require its citizens, through a convention to be assembled for that purpose, to determine with whom their lot shall be cast*—whether with the North and East, whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethren of the South, whose wrongs we feel as our own, or whether Pennsylvania shall stand by herself, ready, when occasion offers, to bind together the broken Union and resume her place of loyalty and devotion.

On this date only South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi had yet passed ordinances of secession; and yet here were the Philadelphia Democracy in hot haste treasonably acknowledging the right of secession and proclaiming the Union about to be destroyed, and gravely deliberating where Pennsylvania should go, with a most significant intimation that she was bound to join their "brethren in the South." At this early stage of the rebellion, no greater "aid or comfort to the enemy" could be given, as it was most promptly and cordially rendered.

This resolution stands yet as part of the record of the Democratic party. It has never been expunged, erased or retracted by any official action. The men who passed it still sit and lead in the councils of the party. Some of those present, it is true, finding themselves overpowered and out-voted, withdrew from the party and made good personal war records for themselves—and notably one, James C. Vandyke, then and there abandoned the sinking ship and put on record his protest against the treasonable and pusillanimous spirit of the resolutions.

These resolutions, however, yet stand with the main portion of the men who passed it as part of the body corporate of the Democratic party, and in casting a Democratic vote in November the Pennsylvanian who does it reaffirms the treasonable intent and word of this the secession ordinance of Pennsylvania, passed only in a Democratic Convention, it is true, but which, sure as fate, would have been passed in a Democratic Legislature, if God in wrath had ordained that Pennsylvania in 1861 should have been burdened with one.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Republican State Central Committee.

Hon. James S. Rutan, President of the Republican State Convention, in accordance with a resolution of that body, announces the following as the members of the Republican State Committee, so far as yet appointed, for the ensuing year: Chairman, Russell Errett, Pittsburg; Members at Large, John M. Clark, Altoona; William D. Forten, Phila.; W. Howard Day, Harrisburg; Adams, Edward McPherson, Gettysburg; Allegheny, H. H. McCormick, Pittsburg; B. B. Coursin, M'Keesport; James A. Chambers, Pittsburg; J. M. Schaeffer, Pittsburg; William Coates, Pittsburg; Adam Weaver, Pittsburg; R. M. Snodgrass, Pittsburg; Theodore Myler, Allegheny City; Armstrong, William D. Mullen, Orrsville; Beaver, W. S. Shallenberger, Beaver; Bedford, Samuel J. Jordan, Bedford; Berks, Cyrus T. Fox, Reading; Henry S. Eckert, Reading; Bucks, Walter P. Magill, New Hope; Blair, David Over, Hollidaysburg; Bradford, Hon. James H. Webb, East Smithfield; Cameron, B. W. Green, Emporium; Centre, O. A. Furst, Bellefonte; Chester, J. W. Barnard, West Chester; A. C. Fulton, West Chester; Cumberland, Joseph Ritner, Mechanicsburg; Cambria, Cyrus Elder, Johnstown; Columbia, James C. Brown, Bloomsburg; Crawford, R. C. Frey, Meadville; Clearfield, W. C. Arnold, Clearfield; Clinton, W. A. White, Lock Haven; Carbon, General Wm. Lilly, Mauch Chunk; Elk, J. H. Hagerty, Ridgeway; Erie, A. B. Force, Erie; Fayette, J. K. Ewing, Uniontown; Forest, Thomas J. Vangiesen, Tionesta; Green, W. G. W. Day, Waynesburg; Huntingdon, Wm. K. Burchinell, Huntingdon; Indiana, H. B. M'Intyre, Kent; Juniata, Dr. L. E. Atkinson, Mifflintown; George H. High, Lancaster, J. A. Hiestland, Lancaster; George W. Mehaffey; Lehigh, Hon. James S. Biery, Allentown; Lawrence, George W. McCracken, New Castle; Luzerne, Joseph A. Scranton, Scranton; E. H. Chase, Wilkesbarre; Lycoming, James H. Wood, Williamsport; Montgomery, James G. McQuaide, Norristown; McKean, H. F. Barbour, Smethport; Mifflin, D. W. Woods, Lewistown; Mercer, J. W. Russel, West Middlesex; Montour, Thomas G. Galbraith, Danville; Northumberland, Alex. Caldwell, Shamokin; Pike, J. H. VanEtten, Milford; Perry, Charles C. Smiley, New Bloomfield; Snyder, A. W. Potter, Selinsgrove; Schuylkill, George W. Cole, Tamaqua; Charles N. Brennan, Minersville; Sullivan, E. M. Dunham, Laporte; Tioga, Hon. B. B. Strang, Westfield; Venango, F. W. Mitchell, Franklin; Union, George W. Shock, Mifflinburg; Wayne, Miles L. Tracy, Honesdale; Wyoming, J. C. Kinter, Mehoopany; Westmoreland, J. R. McAfee, Greensburg; York, H. S. McNair, York; Philadelphia, James L. Brown; Jesse W. Tittermary, Wm. F. Anderson, Thomas C. Parker, Charles Thompson Jones, Palmer C. McGinley, W. H. Kern, B. F. Bonham, John McCullough, Ezra Lukens, Daniel W. Gilbert.

The cars of the Pennsylvania railroad now run on the new track for about four miles between Coatesville and Downingtown

Parson's Purgative Pills—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

Our New York Letter.

The Heated Term and the Babies—Butter and Cheese for Europe—A Church Suit—The Great Bridge—The Mennonites—The Month with an "r" in it—Business—Nasty Theatricals.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1874.

THE WEATHER AND THE BABIES.

The last weeks in August in this city were cool, uncomfortably so. In the middle of the day there would be two hours of scorching heat, but by three o'clock it would get cool, and further on still cooler, till the night demanded light overcoats, and plenty of clothing on the beds. But September is making amends for it. It is hot. Warm is no name for it—it is hot. And with the renewal of the heat comes the renewal of mortality among the children. July and August killed four thousand children; and September, unless the heat decreases, will show a still more ghastly record. For New York, even in its best parts, is no place for children.

BUTTER.

America will, eventually, feed the world. Our wheat and corn Europe has to have, and now comes other articles for European stomachs that are going over in large quantities. The steamer City of Chester sailed last Wednesday, and in her cargo was seventy-five thousand pounds of butter for the English market, and as much more cheese. The butter was from Western New York, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and the cheese from Western New York and Northeastern Ohio.

It was all first class, and the consignors say they make an excellent profit on it.—The business has been carried on for some years, but it has increased to very great proportions. I saw one tub opened and tried. It was of excellent taste and even quality all the way down. The establishments that do this business buy from a thousand dairies, and of course get all colors and grades. Down to a certain grade they export it. It is taken and dumped all together, worked by machinery to an even consistency, re-salted, and then colored to an even, uniform color. It is a curious process; but butter that is strong and rancid, if not too strong, comes out of their hands sweet and palatable. But don't let this fact make your butter makers careless. Re-worked butter may be made saleable, but it never brings the price, nor tastes like the sweet product of the really good dairy-maid.

A CURIOUS SUIT FOR A CHURCH.

A singular lawsuit has been commenced in the city court which is exciting some comment in religious circles.

The Fulton Street Church, known far and wide for its noon day prayer-meetings, was built from a bequest made, over a century ago, by a Dutchman named Harpendich, the conditions of which were that the gospel according to the Dutch Calvinists should be preached therein forever, in the Nether Dutch language, and the services should be conducted according to the usages of the Dutch Reformed Church of that day.

The Nether Dutch language is no more spoken in New York, to-day, than is the Hottentot, and the usages and ceremonials of the Reformed Church went out a century ago. But there comes one William Hastings, of California, who claims to be the rightful owner of pew No. 76, on the ground floor of the venerable pile, who prays that the court shall interfere to restore the ancient services of that Church "in the language of the Nether Dutch." It is a question among the legal lights whether, according to the Harpendich bequest, Mr. Hastings cannot make his case.

The terms of the bequest were plain enough, and opinion differs as to whether there can be any departure made therefrom. If he makes his case, the church will either be compelled to give up its revenues or go back to a language which went out with the Dutch, and to ceremonials that died a hundred years ago. It is a queer case.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

For some years the cities of New York and Brooklyn have been at work on an enormous suspension bridge across the East River. The tower-piers on either shore are nearly completed, some millions of dollars having been expended upon them.—And now comes an important question, over which the engineers are puzzling their wise heads: Can a bridge 1,600 feet long be suspended in the air with safety? It would seem that this is rather a late day for that question to come up; but it is being discussed. As a rule, suspension bridges have been shaky affairs; and competent engineers assert that wire cables cannot be made strong enough to hold such a weight in the fierce blasts that sweep up and down the river in the boisterous winters of this climate. Wise men say that the engineers knew this before the towers were built, and that it was never intended to make the bridge without support in the middle of the river.—Why go so far with it, then? This is an excellent reason for the speculators who have it in hand. This winter Congress will be applied to for aid to complete the work on which so much money has already been expended; and the national treasury, that fat milch cow, will be made to give down to an amount that will build the bridge three times over. That is the little game. The investment already made was intended as a plant for more. Look out for this steal this winter.

THE MENNONITES.

A great deal has been anticipated from the proposed movement to this country of a religious sect known as Mennonites from Russia. These people are, like our Dunkards, opposed to military service; and the principal reason for their emmigrating to this country is to avoid that duty. Three hundred of them arrived in this city last week to join those who have preceded them, and are now settled in Dakota. They are a sturdy, solid, comfortable-looking people. The women and children are dressed in blue calico frocks, and for their head-gear wear the same colored handkerchiefs. Many of these emmigrants who had arrived with a comfortable sum of money have become wealthy farmers in Kansas, but the majority of them have had a hard time. The men were burdened generally with five or six children, and while seeking work they had to spend what funds they had accumulated.

The trouble with emmigrants is, the condition of things in this country is too highly colored. They are led to believe that a living comes to them the moment they land, and when they find that they have not only to labor, but that they have privations to go through with, the weak ones are discouraged. Some of the Mennonites in this party were met by a few who had come on from Dakota to meet them, and when told of the actual condition of things they begged hard to return to their native country that they might earn a livelihood, rather than go to the wild country they had been sent to.

OYSTERS—SEPTEMBER.

One day last week every man, woman, and child in New York ate oysters, that day being the first of September. That is to say, every one could and should have eaten oysters. For there is a superstition that oysters are neither good nor wholesome in the months that have no "r" in them—June, July and August. The first of September is the regular opening day for the oyster trade, and a busy trade it is. New York supports something over 7,000 oyster saloons, and it is estimated that every day over one millions of dishes of stews, fries, raws, etc., are consumed in these saloons. One hundred vessels are required to bring the oysters from Virginia that are planted in the waters in this vicinity, in which they come to perfection, and the trade in the city alone requires the undivided attention of 100,000 men. It is an enormous trade. Suppose the oyster crop should be an entire failure for a single year! What a terrible calamity it would be to the world! What would become of church fairs? What would become of ——but I will not dwell on a subject so painful. Let us be thankful that the crop this year promises not only well, but more than well—that the oysters are fat and in good condition, and that there are plenty of them.

BUSINESS.

Everybody expected, as I did, that there would be a revival of trade ere this. Alas! our hopes have not been realized. There are a large number of merchants in the city, but they are not buying. The Southern traders are making light purchases, but the Western, who are the best—the stand-bys—are buying little or nothing as yet. They do not complain of "hard times" seriously, but they are putting off till they know something to a certainty. There is a feeling of uncertainty that prevents transactions of a large kind. In the meantime our merchants are waiting anxiously. Oh ye people! if you have any feeling for distressed people, clear out the stocks of your own merchants, that they may be compelled to buy. New York is suffering for your money.

Every man in business insists that trade must be good this fall, but the question is when? Trade was never so slack at this season of the year, and no one can account for it. Let us hope that the wheels will begin to move immediately; and that when they do move, it will be to some purpose.

A SPASM OF VIRTUE.

There are in New York forty or fifty halls devoted to the most obscene style of entertainments, and for a year or more they have had full sway. Last week a detachment of police made a descent on the Metropolitan Theatre, the principal attraction of which was that most filthy of all dances, the French can-can, and gobbled the entire company. There were forty girls arrested. The people were, of course, pleased at this little spasm, but they would be much more so if it could be followed up, and the forty-nine others likewise closed. Unfortunately, nothing will come of it.

The proprietor gave bail, and that very night the performance, under another name went on. New York has not the time to keep herself clean. It was a curious sight, though—those girls off the stage, and clad in stage garb. They were a sorry set when away from the glare of light, the music, and other surroundings. It was a complete disenchantment to see them in a police court.

PIETRO.

Professor Tyndall's Address Before the British Association.

A most remarkable speech from a most remarkable man. Masterly in thought, profound in learning, keen in logic, it is startling in the boldness and vigor with which its author declares his faith in a materialistic doctrine and in the hardihood with which, asserting that forms of religious opinion have ever impeded Science, he claims for the latter unrestricted rights of research, while relegating the former to the sphere of the emotions. Such is Professor Tyndall's address delivered at the recent session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Belfast; and its utterances, if we mistake not, will arouse as acrimonious debate and call upon the head of the author as fierce denunciation as did the publication of his famous opinions on the "prayer gage." The time and place incident to the delivery of the discourse give to it additional weight; for in addition to its being the personal views to which he, as an eminent scientist, has been led by life-long thought and study, it is an *ex cathedra* pronouncement of the President of the greatest and most influential of British scientific associations, which, unless distinctly repudiated, renders that body, in the eyes of the world at least, more or less responsible for its promulgation.

To understand the position which Professor Tyndall has taken in this sudden invasion of the neutral territory lying between scientific and religious thought, the reader finds himself called upon to reconcile views which at first sight appear at wide variance. "Abandoning all disguise," says the speaker, "the confession that I feel bound to make before you is that I prolong the vision backward across the boundary of the experimental evidence, and discern, in that Matter which we, in our ignorance, and notwithstanding our professed reverence for its Creator, have hitherto covered with opprobrium, the promise and potency of every form and quality of life."

This standing alone, is unquestionably the most open materialism; but its force is modified when the assertion follows that "the whole process of evolution is the manifestation of a Power absolutely inscrutable to the intellect of man. As little in our day as in the days of Job can man by searching find this Power out. Considered fundamentally, it is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differentiated, and mind unfolded, from their prepotent elements in the immeasurable past. There is, you will observe, no very rank materialism here."

There is no negation of a creative power, while the affirmation of a sustaining cause repels the notion of atheism. The challenge is hurled at the theologians, the advocates of the science of divinity, and not the simply religious whose nature impels them to the belief in and leads them to love and reverence for their Creator.

Professor Tyndall demands for Science freedom of thought in every department of knowledge. He denies, in fact, the right of theology to compel us to accept in blind faith truths susceptible to the investigation of our own reasoning faculties.

In thus noting the views of a distinguished thinker, we chronicle an event of no common importance; albeit it is one of which the wisdom will be widely questioned, and the expedience of directly bringing into popular controversy thoughts likely to disturb the faith of many, denied, even by believers. It must not be lost sight of that the large majority of people never think, but receive the faith of their ancestors unquestionably; others are incapable of thinking for themselves, others too indolent and careless regarding the whole subject. These have regarded the agitations of the great theories of evolution and the like, which have deeply moved the scientific world, with indifference, and classed them with the older doctrines of Comte, Spinoza, and similar writers, which they abhor as atheistical and subversive of all religion and piety. On such people, the unmistakable utterances of Tyndall, dispersed broadcast by the public journals and not buried in technical publications, must have their effect; but whether the seed thus sown will fall on good ground and produce broader, wider ideas of the ineffable greatness of the creator, or be choked by the tares of a belief undermined, resulting in skepticism and infidelity is a question which every individual must answer according to his own conscience.—*Scientific American.*

☞ Pay your taxes in time.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 16, 1874.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention—Home-made and Stolen.

Oysters are ripe.

Apple dumplings.

Mount Union is to have a new paper.

Fruit thieves are plying their vocation.

Pavements are going down on all sides.

Huntingdon's school-houses are too small.

The season for teachers institutes approacheth.

John D. Dorris, son of Col. Dorris, is off to Princeton.

Conductor Adams proposes making a brief western tour.

The usual number of drunks were about on Saturday night.

If you want a good puff, buy your cigars at the JOURNAL store.

Petty law suits are the latest entertainment for Warriorsmark loafers.

Oil tanks are abundant about the car works. The proprietors must have "struck ile."

That "chapter" of Chronicles, in the last *Gazette*, was good. Who wrote 'em out?

Lewistown's temperance folks have made a raid on the violators of the local option law.

One thousand suits are pending in the Allegheny courts against violators of the liquor law.

A tramp printer, named Albert Green, was killed by the cars, at Altoona, on Wednesday of last week.

Our friend, Wm. Warther, is erecting a handsome brick store room and residence in West Huntingdon.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," but the price of our superior stationery is so low that everybody can buy.

A small fight, on the Fourth street bridge, on Saturday evening, attracted quite a crowd. It was the least kind of a scratch.

There were forty-one persons admitted into full membership in the M. E. Church in Warriorsmark, last Sabbath a week ago.

Notices to Trespassers can be had at the JOURNAL Store at 50 cents per dozen. They are the cheapest and best thing of the kind out. tf.

We invite the attention of gossips to the article on our first page, under the caption of "neighboring." Read it and profit by its teachings.

We learn that George Zahnizer, son of Rev. Zahnizer, of this place, had an arm broken, a few days ago, in Clarion, where the family are visiting.

Our robust and healthy-looking agricultural friend, Mr. John Heifner, will please accept the printers' thanks for those toothsome watermelons.

A. H. Stevens, of Petersburg, has just finished burning a fine kiln of brick for Mr. Wm. Hutchinson, of Warriorsmark. Evidently Aby understands his business.

Mrs. Jennie Barrick will put down a pavement in front of the Miles Lewis property in a week or so. This will add very much to the walk on Washington street.

Cobble stone gutters are played out, yet we hear of that kind of gutter in the ancient borough of Bedford. They belong to the Fine Vondrsmithian age up there.

The enterprizing school directors of Tod township are building two fine school houses, but unfortunately one of them is nearly without access by road of any kind.

A bee-tree, on Brush mountain, Blair county, was cut, the other night, and found to contain ten feet of solid comb about one foot thick, which yielded two hundred pounds of honey.

David Walker, an employee on the wood train, had his shoulder blade broken, on Friday last, while attempting to get off the engine near his residence, a mile or so east of this place.

"Water! Water!" is the cry. One half the town is out of water and yet they are some of the fogies who are opposed to Water Works. If a vote were taken now the question would easily be settled affirmatively.

We were in error, a week or two ago, when we stated that our young friend, Joe Jacob, had abandoned his Texas trip. He has arrived at his destination, and is highly delighted with the country. May success attend him.

It is said that certain citizens of Tod township are receiving interest on not less than $40,000 of loaned money without paying a single farthing of taxation on the amount. Somebody must hood wink the assessor effectually.

The grounds about the West Huntingdon school building are being leveled and enclosed with a good substantial fence. Now, when the season arrives plant good shade trees, not horse chestnut, but something that will grow up in a few years.

The School Directors talk about building a new wing to the old school building on the hill. We hope that before they proceed to do so they will consult some good school architecture and not make another botch like that in West Huntingdon.

Our young blacksmith friend, J. M. Nightwine, informs us that a wagon was at his shop, last week, for repairs, that had been ironed in the year 1800, and that it was still in pretty good condition. The wagon is the property of our townsman, Henry Glazier.

Why don't Walker township keep the old toll-bridge in better condition? We heard a gentleman say that his horse had broken through the planks, a few days ago, but fortunately escaped without injury. If there had been any injury there would have been a bill to pay.

A game association has been organized, in this place, with Hon. R. B. Petriken as President, M. M. McNeal Treasurer, Mord B. Massey Recording Secretary, and W. W. Dorris Corresponding Secretary. The object of the association is the protection of all kinds of game and fish and to see that the game laws of the State are respected.

Warriorsmark was livened up considerably, on Saturday last. The Huntingdon Furnace Zouaves, a very handsome company, by the way, and the Sheridan Troupe did the enthusing. A whole pic-nic and lots of other folks witnessed the mounted drill of the Troupe, in one of Mr. Hutchinson's fields. For the use of which field, the Troupe is ever so much obliged.—*Tyrone Herald.*

The building of a new dam, by Fisher & Sons, has necessitated the throwing of the volume of water into the north arm of the river forming the Island, so that the south channel is almost dry. The result is that there is a large quantity of decaying vegetable and animal matter in the channel which sends up a miasma that may produce much sickness. We hope that haste will be made to relieve us of the impending evil.

One of our Penn street citizens, who is very fond of piscatory sport, one day last week, wended his way up the river for the purpose of fishing for bass. A half hour's walk found him at the place selected, and, after carefully baiting his hook with a half grown toad, he cast his line and waited for a bite. After waiting a considerable length of time, and not getting even a nibble, he began to examine the situation, and what was his chagrin to see the toad, with the line attached, high and dry on a log, in close proximity to his feet. That toad left that log immediately. The chap who recommends toads for bait in the hearing of our friend had better not tarry *long* in his presence.

NEW RAILROAD.—Two miles of new railroad, leading from the Moshannon branch near Sterling, across the Beaver meadows, and through Houtzdale, in a north-western direction, have been graded and made ready for the rail, and the remaining half mile will be finished by the latter part of this month, when the iron will at once be laid. This is remarkably quick work, when we take it into consideration that it is only six weeks since the ground was broken. This rapid progress is owing to the energy of John Whitehead, esq., who has had the superintendency of the work, of Don. St. George Frazier, the competent engineer, and Timothy Downes, the skillful boss grader. Osceola will be greatly benefited by this new road, as well as all the surrounding country. There are four heavy operations going on on this branch, some of which will be ready to ship from, as soon as the road is finished, and there are many others in contemplation. This will add three thousand of a population to this region the next year. The Madera Coal and Improvement company have made the necessary arrangements to complete their road from Houtzdale to the mouth of Muddy Run, and in all probability, the work will be commenced the coming month. What other region can make such a showing as this these hard times. In and around Houtzdale, we counted over fifty houses in course of construction, and ground being cleared off for more.

In company with Dr. Geo. Mears and son, John Whitehead of the firm of Whitehead & Jacobs, H. G. Fisher, of the firm of Fishers & Miller, and David Blair, esq., all operators from the Broad Top region, who are dividing their interests with this region, we paid a visit to this work on last Monday, and were much pleased with the appearance of things. The fact is, we can hardly realize the rapid transformation that is being made in the appearance of this locality. Early California or the Oil Region in its palmiest days might give the reader a slight idea of it, if he had been familiar with either.—*Osceola Reville.*

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents per hundred. tf.

THE COUNTY FAIR.—We have been asked repeatedly, within the last week or two, "what has become of the County Fair?" The time for advertising it had arrived weeks ago, and the continued silence has caused people to ask whether the Agricultural Society intends to hold an Exhibition this Fall. We have not been able to answer the question heretofore, nor are we prepared to answer it now. In fact we do not think that it makes much difference whether one is held or not. It will be all the better for the farmers, if none is held, because the expense of attending that which, if we are to judge from the experience of the last few years, is no advantage to them, will be saved. We regard the Fair, as now conducted, as the merest humbug in the world. Men who know little or nothing about the Science of Agriculture are at the head of it, instead of practical farmers. It looks very much to us as if it were gotten up to benefit a few hotel and shop keepers, and nobody else. For a number of years the Fair has been to a few, who have made no reduction in their prices for board, a clever mode of replenishing a depleted exchequer, while farmers have been put off with ten cent diplomas.

Farmers, unless the gentlemen, who run the Fair, determine to run it in your interest, and not simply to get you to town to get your money, we advise you to leave their ten cent diplomas upon their hands and stay away. This is the only way in which those who have found the Fair a good thing to cultivate will be brought to their senses. We advise you to cultivate your farms and leave them to farm the Fair, and we venture the prediction that you will come out ahead considerably in the race.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents per hundred. tf.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending September 12, 1874	5,568
Same time last year	13,034
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	7,466
Total amount shipped to date	226,305
Same date last year	320,492
Increase for year 1874	
Decrease	94,187

DO YOU WANT A TOWN LOT?—S. P. Wensel, at his store, No. 1307 Mifflin street, for every 50 cents worth of goods sold gives a ticket, the holder of which has a chance of drawing a Town Lot, in West Huntingdon, Flour, Groceries, Meat, or some one of the 85 prizes on the list for distribution. The drawing to take place as soon as all the tickets are given out. Satisfaction guarenteed. june10-3m

ADVERTISED LETTERS.—Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, September 12, 1874:

Miss Jennie Barnsly, Miss Allie Boring, Mr. Joseph Brooks, Mr. Jno. Moyer (3), Mrs. Maty Megraw, A. Reiss (2), Mrs. M. Reiss, Miss Susan White.

THE attention of farmers and buyers are called to the Farm Sale of Mr. George Brumbaugh in another column, in Penn township, four miles south east of Grafton, on the H. & B. T. R. R.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned from the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

IF a tombstone, purchased of an agent, costs you $50, you just pay seven or eight dollars out of the fifty to the man who sells it to you. Buy from WILLIAMS and save that amount; no agent out—don't want any.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to W. H. Miller will come forward and settle, as all accounts not settled before October 1st will be left in the hands of Geo. Sipes, esq., for collection. 9-3t.

JUSTICES' NOTICES to delinquent tax-payers and Executions, and all other blanks, for sale, at the JOURNAL Store, at 50 cents a hundred. tf.

LEAVE your order for a set of tombstones at WILLIAMS' before going to camp meeting, for you might need them before it is over.

W. H. MILLER & Co., of Orbisonia, will sell goods very low for cash, all cash buyers are requested to call and examine goods. 9 3t.

SUGAR, Syrup, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Wood and Willowware for sale cheap, at Massey's Grocery.

WILLIAMS gets his marble from his own quarries, in Italy, which enables him to undersell all dealers.

The old standard Drug Store, Read & Sons is still the place to buy Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles. [9-2

IF you want your Stones well-finished be sure to call on WILLIAMS, for his marble and work are unsurpassed.

A LOT of prime Mackerel for sale cheap, at Massey's Grocery, 603 Washington street.

LITERATURE.

So much of the good in literature finds its way into the current magazines, that those who do not read them deny themselves, not only of a great pleasure, but deprive themselves of the means of acquiring the most recent news upon all subjects, arrived at by the great thinkers of the world.

Blackwood's, for August, opens with "The Abode of Snow," being the first part of a description of a trip to the Himalayas. The writer conducts us from the heat of India to the cool breezes of the mountains, and has promised to conduct us to some of the highest peaks of the range. Several ably written articles are found in the number. The whole subject of the "Agricultural Strike," in England, is clearly set forth.

The *Eclectic*, for September, has a very attractive table of contents. An article on "Latent Thought," by E. H. Hutten, is worthy of careful reading by every person interested in mental culture. "Slavery and the Slave Trade" is full of interest. This number also contains part second of Alfred Russell Wallace's "Defence of Modern Spiritualism," besides much that is entertaining. A finely engraved picture of Peter Cooper embellishes the number.

The Aldine.—We are assured by W. W. Huntingdon, Treasurer of The Aldine Company, N. Y., that the *Aldine* is in no embarrassment whatever; that it has been a remarkable success from its commencement, and is now in a more prosperous condition than it has ever been before. It is now the property of The Aldine Company, which "last month brought to the enterprise an additional paid-up capital of $200,000," the stock being in the hands of a number of the wealthiest men of New York city. Mr. James Sutton is the president of the organization. The Aldine Company has determined to establish an Art Union, similar to the well-known Art Union in England, and distribute its works of art, both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting, among its subscribers. Art premiums, valued at $2,500 will be distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets, at $6.00 each, entitle the holder to the *Aldine* for a year, to the new chromo, and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., September 15, 1874.

Superfine Flour	$5 50
Extra Flour	6 00
Family Flour	6 50
Red Wheat	1 10
White Wheat	1 15
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	60
Butter	25
Brooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	30
Beens ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	8
Cloverseed ₱ 64 pounds	5 00
Corn ₱ bushel on ear	85
Corn shelled	85
Chickens ₱ lb	8
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2 00
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	15
Dried Apples ₱ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	7
Dried Beef	17
Eggs	15
Feathers	75
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 00
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	15
Shoulder	10
Side	12½
Hay ₱ ton new	18 00
Lard ₱ lb new	15
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 25
Oats	55
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	120
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 50
Rags	0
Rye, new	95
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2 00
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	12
Wool washed	40a45
Wool unwashed	25@35

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Beef Cattle—There was a better feeling in this department of the live stock market to-day, and with a falling off in the receipts of about 560 head as compared with last week, the tone was stronger all around. The number of really choice droves on sale was quite small, and the character of the demand for them was such that they sold readily, and brought in some instances a shade better prices. The medium and low grades, which for a time past have been excessively dull of sale, moved with some freedom, and holders experienced no difficulty in realizing a fractional advance. We quote fair to choice at 5¼a7⅜c, and common at 3½a6c. Receipts 3,560 head.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

In Wheat there is very little movement. Sales of 2,000 bushels at $1.20a1.23 for red, $1.25a1.30 for amber, and $1.35a1.40 for white. Rye sells at 95a96c. Corn is advancing and 2,000 bushels sold at 95a96 for yellow and mixed—20,000 bushels of the latter sold on private terms. Oats are in good demand at an advance: sales of 2,800 bushels western at 65½ for white, and 64c for mixed.

The Flour market is steady, without much activity. 3,000 barels Quaker City, Redstone, Market street and Camden Mills sold on private terms, and 800 barrels at $4a4.50 for extras; $6.25a7.75 for Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $5.50 a6.50 for Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do. do., and 7.75a8.75 for fancy brands. Rye flour is steady at $5.50.

Deaths.

KURTZ.—On the 5th inst., in McConnellstown, Mrs. Nancy Kurtz, aged 89 years.

Special Notices.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

"There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it its true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, posionous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them 'White wrapper for family use;' Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
Oct.15,1873-1y.

New To-Day.

NOTICE TO REMOVE FISH BASKET.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly, entitled an act for the protection of Salmon, Black Bass and other food fishes newly introduced or to be introduced into the rivers Delaware and Susquehannah and their tributaries for the protection also of closses against unlawful fishing, and to prevent the introduction of predatory fishes, into trout streams, and for other germane purposes." Approved twenty-fourth day of May, 1871, the Sheriffs of the counties having jurisdiction, are directed to order the dismantling of fish baskets, kiddles, &c., and whereas information has reached me that a fish basket exists at the Lock between Mount Union and Mapleton, county of Huntingdon, I therefore declare the said basket a common nuisance, and hereby notify the owners thereof, that if not removed or dismantled in ten days the same will be removed or dismantled as directed by the afore mentioned act.

AMON HOUCK,
Sheriff.
Sept.16-2t.

STRAY SHEEP.
Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Porter township, about the 1st of July last, eleven head of Sheep. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
Sept.16-3t*. H. C. & R. KNODE.

New To-Day.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of J. L. MILLER,*]
The undersigned appointed Auditor of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the personal and real estate of J. L. Miller, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 230, Penn street, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 30th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, when and where all parties having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.
L. S. GEISSINGER,
Sept.16,1874. Auditor.

FARM FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers his valuable Farm Property at public sale, on the premises, on
SATURDAY, the 17th of OCTOBER,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., situated on the Raystown Branch, in Penn township, Huntingdon county, Pa., containing about 80 acres, mostly cleared and under cultivation, having thereon a new Bank Barn, of new and convenient plan, a good weatherboarded and painted House, with excellent water at the door, Wood, Carriage, and Milk houses, Hog Pen and Corn House, Saw Mill and Blacksmith Shop, a young Apple and Peach Orchard of choice fruit, also, a fruit yard of Prains, Plumbs, Pears and Grapes. This property will be sold, at public outcry, on terms to suit the times, which will be made known on the day of sale, or by application to the undersigned.
GEO. BRUMBAUGH,
Sept.16-ts. Grafton, Pa.

ANOTHER CHANCE!

FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
POSTPONED TO
NOVEMBER 30th, 1874.
DRAWING CERTAIN AT THAT DATE.

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts	100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts	50 each	950,000
Grand Total, 20,000 Gifts, all Cash,		$2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22½ Tickets for	1,000 00

For tickets and information, address
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky, or
THOS. H. HAYS & CO., Eastern Agents,
609 Broadway, N. Y.
Sept.16-4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of Mrs. SUSAN STRIKER, dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in West township, Cottage P. O., Huntingdon county, on the estate of Mrs. Susan Stryker, late of West township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL S. FLEMING,
Administrator.
Sept.9'74. LOVELL & MUSSER, Aty's.

ESTRAY STEER.
Came to the premises of the undersigned, in Smithfield, Walker township, about the middle of August last, a Dark Brindle Steer, two years old past, with notch under right ear. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Sept.9-3t. R. R. BRYAN.

SOMETHING NEW ON HAND
GO TO
DR. J. C. FLEMING & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of 5th and Washington streets,
JUST OPENED!
Where you will find a large assortment of the
PUREST DRUGS
in the market.
FANCY ARTICLES
in endless variety. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes. Sept.9-3mos.

OLIVER CUNNINGHAM,
One door below the Old Broad Top Corner, South side of Allegheny street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
is selling goods, by sample, for A. B. DARLING & CO., Manufacturers and Commission Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
No. 469, Commerce street, Philadelphia. Philadelphia Jobbing Houses have been buying their goods from these parties, and all wishing this class of goods will find it to their advantage to call upon Mr. Cunningham. Sept.9-6mos

AGENTS WANTED FOR
PROF. FOWLER'S GREAT WORK
on Manhood, Womanhood, and their Mutual Inter-relations; Love, Its Laws, Power, etc.
Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

84 PER CENT. GUARANTEED WITH N. F. BURNHAM'S 1874 TURBINE
WATER WHEEL
The best in the market, and sold at less price than any other first-class wheel. Send for a pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM, YORK, PA.

ONE MILLION ACRES
OF
SPLENDID MICHIGAN LANDS
FOR SALE.
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad has been finished; is 330 miles long, and its entire land grant earned! In Farming Lands to Actual Settlers, for Individuals or Colonies.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR 1874.
100,000 acres have been sold already. The lands are well timbered, making the best kind of farms. Strong soils of great producing power. Easily reached by rail or water. GOOD MARKETS. Railroad runs through the grant. Michigan is one of the least indebted and most prosperous States in the West. Its schools are unequalled. Its financial standing No. 1. No difficulty in transportation. Peace and prosperity are in its borders. Lands from $4 to $8 per acre. Time sufficient. Interest 7 per cent. WM. A. HOWARD, Land Commissioner,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.
P. R. L. PIERCE,
Sec'y Land Department.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address, GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$77 A week guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKEY & Co., Augusta, Me.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY
Terms of Advertising are offered for Newspapers in the State of
PENNSYLVANIA!
Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park Row, New York.
REFER TO EDITOR OF THIS PAPER, [Sept.9-4t

H. & B. T. R. R.
SELL
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO BEDFORD
GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.
Aug. 19, 1874-1m

FOR SALE.
One New Engine, almost completed. Cylinder 12x20 inches. Price low. Address,
W. H. H. NIVLING & CO.,
Founders and Machinists,
Aug.5,1874-tf. Tyrone, Pa.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of SARAH CALDWELL, dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Mrs. Sarah Caldwell, late of Morris township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN S. WARFEL,
Administrator.
Sept.9,74. LOVELL & MUSSER, Atty's.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Oliver Seibert, Cloyd Seibert and Geo. Hollabaugh, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 22d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his office in Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims on the said fund are required to make known the same, or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.
K. ALLEN LOVELL,
Sept.2,74. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of John L. Etter, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 17th day of September, 1874, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time and place all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
R. A. ORBISON,
2-3septt. Auditor.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
The undersigned Assignee, of J. C. Walker, will expose to public sale, in the borough of Petersburg, on
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1874,
at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate:

1. Three-and-a-half acres of land adjoining the borough of Petersburg and lands of Jacob Dopp and Hunter & Co.
2. A double brick house 60x150 feet on lot No. 128 in the borough of Petersburg.
3. A brick dwelling house and part of lot No. 117 in said borough.
4. A frame dwelling house and part of lot No. 117.
5. A plank warehouse and ground appurtenant.
6. A double brick house, including a store room, two dwelling houses and a stable on part of lot No. 115 and part of lot No. 116 in said borough.
7. A frame dwelling house and half lot No. 115, now occupied by Mrs. Glenn.
8. A double log and frame dwelling house and lot No. 114, and part of lot No. 115, the Wingard Mansion property.
9. A frame dwelling house and lot No. 43 in said borough now occupied by James Myers.
10. A frame house and lot No. —— in said borough, now occupied by Joseph Barkhammer.
11. One-half lot No. 116 in said borough, used as a thoroughfare near the storeroom aforesaid.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
H. ORLADY,
Petersburg, Sept. 2, '74-3t. Assignee.

PHILIP KABIS,
SHIRLEYSBURG, PA.
Manufacturer of
FIRE PROOF STONEWARE,
IRON STONE FRUIT JARS, WATER PIPES, for drains, &c, STONE PUMPS. I offer to the public a Stoneware Pump, which cannot and will not wear out. Having put up a large number all of which have given entire satisfaction, costing less than the wooden pump. If not satisfactory, no charge.
I also offer a Stoneware Fruit Can (tin covers) which has no equal, coal oil will not seep through, made especially for canning fruit, easily closed. Improves by use, have been in use for years, more than fifty thousand are now in use and have given entire satisfaction.
PRIVATE FAMILES can order direct from the Pottery, Jars or anyother ware.
June3-6mos.

SOMETHING NEW.
FIRST NATIONAL BAKERY.
OPPOSITE THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Here is the place to buy your BREAD, CAKES and GROCERIES, and to get the worth of your money. Fruit, fresh and canned, the best COFFEE,
SUGAR, SYRUPS, CHEESE.
CENTENNIAL SAUCE,
CENTENNIAL CELERY SALT,
CONFECTIONARIES BEST QUALITY,
JELLIES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Wheat, Bran and Rye Bread, baked daily. Cakes for parties, baked to order. All orders will be delivered if required. Give us a call.
july29-6mos.] WILLIAM SMITH.

CALDWELL'S
WINE AND IRON BITTERS!
FOR THE CURE OF
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Diseases,
LIVER COMPLAINT.
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,
GENERAL PROSTRATION.
AS A MORNING APPETIZER,
THEY HAVE NO RIVAL.
It absolutely purifies the blood. It speedily corrects all morbid changes in the blood. It perfects digestion, rendering it natural and easy. It banishes those clogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It improves the appetite, and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating.
PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
CALDWELL'S COUGH CURE,
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, &c.
CALDWELL'S MAGNETIC CHLOROLOID,
An internal and external remedy.
CALDWELL'S
LILY BALM
For beautifying the
COMPLEXION,
REMOVING
FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS,
SUNBURN,
ROUGHNESS, TAN, &c.
The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish, and impart softness, transparency, a roseate tinge and a pearl like lustre to the complexion.—It contains no poison. It is the best and cheapest Toilet article ever offered to the public. Full directions on the label of each bottle. Price, 50 cents per bottle.
W. C. CALDWELL,
Proprietor and Manufacturer,
Sept.2,1874. MEDINA, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of SAML. H. SHOEMAKER, dc.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Samuel H. Shoemaker, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ARIETTA SHOEMAKER,
Aug.19. Administratrix.

LEWIS RICHTER,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
in old JOURNAL building, Fifth street, Huntingdon, Pa. Good fits guaranteed in all cases.
Aug.12-1yr.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE SMALL FARM.
The undersigned will sell upon the premises, in Jackson township, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7th 1874,
at 1 o'clock, p. m., the valuable Farm known as the "Mansion Property of Jacob Ayers," late of said township, deceased. The farm contains 57 acres and allowances, about one-half of which are cleared, and the balance in good growing timber. The improvements are a good Weatherboarded House and Log Barn and other outbuildings, with splendid water in the yard. There is an excellent apple and peach orchard on the premises, and abundance of cherries.
TERMS.—One-half in hand and balance in two years, secured by Judgments.
JAMES J. AYERS,
Aug.19-3mos* Executor.

MARBLEHEAD WOOLEN FACTORY.
NEAR M'ELEVY'S FORT,
Huntingdon county, Pa.
The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he manufactures
BLANKETS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS,
Jeans, Flannels and Stocking and other Yarns, and everything usually manufactured in a Country Factory, which he will exchange for Wool or Cash, at fair prices.
B. A. GIBBONEY.
Aug.19,'74-1yr.

New Advertisements.

SUE HARNISH. ANNIE JACOBS.
MISSES HARNISH & JACOBS,
ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSERS.
Opposite the Jackson House, No. 325, Railroad St., Huntingdon, Pa. Great attention paid to all kinds of Hair Work, such as Switches, Pompedour Piatts, Frizettes, Curls, Puffs, and ladies' Braids and Gents Watch Guards. All real hair—no imitation. All kinds of hair goods kept on hand. Strangers, by calling before purchasing elsewhere, will save 50 per cent. All orders promptly filled. July15,1874-3mos.

NEW STORE! NEW GROCERY!
NEW PLACE! AND A NEW MAN!
The subscriber has returned from the East with a well-selected stock of
Groceries,
Confections,
Syrups,
Cured Meats,
Queensware, Wood and Willowware,
Tobaccos, Segars, Brooms, Brushes,
Soaps, Salt, and everything
kept in a store of this kind.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, at market prices.
GRAF. MILLER,
No. 213, Fifth st., in old Journal Building.
Huntingdon, Aug. 5, 1874.–3m

WANTED.
50,000 feet good dry Oak, Hickory, Ash, Beech and Maple Lumber, at the Agricultural Implement Factory, Huntingdon, Pa., where farmers can be supplied with Threshing Machines, Fann Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Ploughs, Cultivators, Wheel Barrows, Bag Trucks, Steam Boilers, Hoisting Machines, Wood Sawing Machines, Spring Wagons, Carts, &c., &c.
Aug.5-3m.] J. A. POLLOCK, Proprietor.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
G. A. JOY & CO.
411 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.,
next door below Wharton's Hardware Store.
Best place in town to purchase a good article at a reasonable price.
We have just received a good stock of Keystone and City made Boots and Shoes of all descriptions.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Aug.5,1874-1yr.

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?
THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE
Has everything to recommend it to the public.
It runs easy and makes less noise than any other Machine. Another advantage it posseses is that it is adjustable in all its parts, contains less pieces (not complicated) than any other Shuttle Machine in the market. No difficulty in setting the needle no Cams or Cogs, no altering of the tension for
SEWING HEAVY BEAVER CLOTH
or the
FINEST SWISS GOODS.
Dealers in
Attachments, suited for all kinds of Machines, Oils, Needles for the different Machines in use. Clark's O. N. T. Machine Thread at prices less than elsewhere
DO YOU WANT A GOOD FIT
Call and get the Domestic Peerless Shirt.
MILLER & WILSON,
Aug.5-6mos. No. 507 Penn street.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY
Will resume work on September 24, 1874. Students are prepared for College, Business or Teaching. Winter term opens on Monday, January 5th, 1875.
For particulars write to
R. S. KUHN,
July29,1874-1yr.] Shade Gap, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE.
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
ONLY LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.
Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA FOR QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE
ACCOMODATIONS UNSURPASSED.
Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. CHALMERS BLAIR, 418, Penn St., Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.
Aug.26,'73-1yr.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Summer Arrangement.
On and after Wednesday, June 10, 1874, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD.	
MAIL.	EXP.		EXP.	MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
5 55	8 45	Huntingdon	6 40	8 20
6 00	8 50	Long Siding	6 35	8 15
6 10	9 00	McConnellstown	6 25	8 05
6 20	9 06	Grafton	6 20	8 00
6 33	9 20	Marklesburg	6 10	7 48
6 43	9 30	Coffee Run	6 00	7 38
6 49	9 36	Rough and Ready	5 53	7 30
6 56	9 43	Cove	5 45	7 23
6 59	9 46	Fishers Summit	5 40	7 20
7 15	10 05	Saxton	5 20	7 00
7 29	10 20	Riddlesburg	5 05	6 45
7 37	10 25	Hopewell	5 00	6 40
7 49	10 38	Pipers Run	4 48	6 27
7 55	10 43	Brallier's Siding	4 41	6 20
8 01	10 50	Tatesville	4 35	6 15
8 06	10 55	B. Run Siding	4 30	6 10
8 12	11 02	Everett	4 23	6 03
8 15	11 05	Mount Dallas	4 20	6 00
8 35	11 25	BEDFORD	4 00	5 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD.		STATIONS.	NORTHWARD	
No. 3.	No. 1.		No. 2.	No. 4
MAIL.	EXP.		EXP.	MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
7 25	10 15	Saxton	5 10	6 50
7 40	10 30	Coalmont	4 55	6 35
7 45	10 35	Crawford	4 50	6 30
7 55	10 45	Dudley	4 40	6 20

Jan.1,75. G. F. GAGE, SUPT.

EYE CUPS.
SPECTACLES RENDERED USELESS.
Dr. J. Ball & Co.'s Patent Eye Cups restore impaired vision, cures near sightedness, sometimes blindness, and many other diseases of the EYE. Furnished by
REV. S. A. CREVELING,
M'Veytown, Mifflin county, Pa.
Sole agent for Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Juniata couties. June24-6mos.

HULING & BROTHER,
No. 1400 WASHINGTON STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Manufacturers of CANDIES, and
wholesale dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c., &c.
at city prices.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
HULING & BROTHER.
July1-3mos.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTIC.
[*Estate of LYDIA MOORE, dec'd.*]
Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Lydia J. Moore, late of Cromwell township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
HANNAH SECREST,
Orbisonia, Pa., Aug.12,'74. Executrix.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE for all kinds of printing.

Miscellaneous.

S. ROYER STEWART. CHARLES S. BLACK
STEWART & BLACK.
HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,
No. 315, WASHINGTON STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
A liberal patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. may13-6mos.

STEAM ENGINE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT FACTORY.
No. 1004, Washington Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
J. A. POLLOCK, Proprietor.
Manufactures and furnishes Machinery for all kinds of machine work.
Special attention given to fitting up a cheap class of Machinery, designed for small manufacturers. Second-hand Engines and Machinery at low prices. Drawings for Machinery and Patterns for castings made to order.
ENGINES and MACHINERY set up, and CYLINDERS bored out without moving from bed, in any part of the country.
Agent for Kreider, Zindgraff & Co., Millwrights and Machinists, who build and completely furnish mills of every kind. Employing mechanics who thoroughly understand their trade, satisfactory work will always be produced.
A Blanchard Spoke Lathe for sale at a very low price.
April22-tf

HUEY & CHRIST,
SUCCESSORS TO KRYDER & CO.
To those interested in the purchase of a strictly
PURE RYE WHISKY
for medical purposes we offer
BAILEY'S PURE RYE,
price $2 to $6 per gallon, and will ship in packages to suit purchasers.
We also handle largely a
COPPER DISTILLED WHISKY,
price from $1.50 to $1.75.
We import
FINE WINES, BRANDIES AND GIN,
and also manufacturers of
DR. STOEVER'S
TONIC HERB BITTERS.
Send for Price List.
HUEY & CHRIST,
121 North Third Street, Philadelphia.
June24,1874-1yr.

GOODS FOR THE MILLION
AT THE
WEST HUNTINGDON BAZAR,
Corner of Ninth and Washington Streets.
This establishment has just received a large and varied assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, HOSIERY,
and all articles usually found in a first-class store. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine goods and prices.
Don't forget the place, corner Ninth and Washington streets, West Huntingdon, Pa.
G. W. JOHNSTON & CO.
Oct.15,1873.

WATCHES WATCHES
WATCHES WATCHES
WATCHES WATCHES
WATCHES WATCHES
WATCHES WATCHES
WATCHES WATCHES
WATCHES WATCHES
T. WILDAY BLACK, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, No. 406 Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA. [illegible]

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.
S. S. SMITH & SON,
No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA
Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP,
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce street, Philadelphia, Pa. April 29,'74-5mos.

60 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS!
60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.
Apply to
tf. JOHN F. MILLER

FURNITURE FURNITURE
THE largest, best selected and cheapest stock of FURNITURE, ever offered to the people of Huntingdon county, at
BROWN & TYHURST.
At No. 525, PENN Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
We have a large stock of the Spring trade bought for cash, at panic prices, which consists in part of
Parlor Suits,
Walnut Chamber Suits,
Dressing Case Suits,
Cottage Chamber Suits,
Bedsteads, Bureaus,
Single & Double Enclosed Washstands,
Thirty Styles of Rocking Chairs,
Cane and Wood Seat Chairs,
Corner Cupboards, Sinks,
Doughtrays, Extension Tables,
Dining & Breakfast Tables,
Picture Frames,
Mouldings,
Mirrors,
Mattresses,
&c., &c., &c.,
and a general variety of everything in our line. We defy competition in style, quality, quantity and price. We buy for CASH, and can successfully compete with city prices.
Give us a call and examine our styles and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
March 18, 1874-3mos.

HOFFMAN & SKEESE, Manufacturers of all kinds of CHAIRS, and dealers in PARLOR and KITCHEN FURNITURE, corner of Fifth and Washington streets Huntingdon, Pa. All articles will be sold cheap. Particular and prompt attention given to repairing. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. [jan.13,'75y

Real Estate.

C. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER
HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.
[illegible]
LOVELL & MUSSER,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES.
THE NEWEST AND THE BEST.
[illegible]
IS THE LIGHTEST OF ANY SHUTTLE MACHINE.
MAKES THE LEAST NOISE [illegible]
HAS THE MOST ROOM UNDER THE ARM.
NEVER SKIPS STITCHES OR BREAKS THE THREAD.
IS MOST EASILY LEARNED.
CAN BE INSTANTANEOUSLY ADJUSTED TO WORK [illegible]
IS THOROUGHLY MADE IN ALL ITS PARTS OF THE BEST MATERIAL, AND EVERY MACHINE IS WARRANTED BY THE COMPANY [illegible]
JOHN B. THOMAS, [illegible]
August26,1874-6mos.

JOHN ATKINSON & CO.
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Manufacturers of
YELLOW PINE BUILDING LUMBER,
Frame Stuff, Roofing and Plastering Lath, and Dressed Flooring, on hands and made to order. Seasoned Boards and Plank always on hand. Prices low. Mill at Warrior's Ridge, near Warm Springs. july1-1ms.

S. L. KIRK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
130 North Third St., Corner of Cherry,
PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible] GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c. [illegible] Country Dealers is particularly requested. [april-ly.

250 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.
At $50 per Lot—Three Year Payments!
[illegible]
R. C. SUMMERS.
Huntingdon, Nov. 26, '73-ly

JOHN WHITESIDE. CHARLES G. REED.
WHITESIDE & REED
ORBISONIA, PA.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, AND GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,
[illegible]
agents for the SINGER SEWING MACHINES.
WHITESIDE & REED.
WILLIAM BRAHAM, Salesman.
June10,1874.

WILLIAM H. KENNEDY
with
GEYER & CARPENTER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFF,
AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES,
No. 2 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible] [may13,1874-1yr.

DANIEL AFRICA, 103 Fourth Street, near UNION DEPOT, Huntingdon, Pa., Dealer in FINE CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, NOTIONS, TOYS, JEWELRY, &c. ICE CREAM and SODA WATER in season.
DANIEL AFRICA.
April1,1874-6mos.

NEW STORE & GOOD NEW GOODS
The undersigned has just opened out a Store on the [illegible] Penn Street, Huntingdon, where he will keep constantly on hand,
A FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS,
Including Calicoes, Muslins, Linens, Delaines, Alpacas, Shawls, &c.
LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF WHITE GOODS,
Comprising Ladies' Underwear, Babies' Clothes, Embroideries, etc.
[illegible]
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY GOODS,
[illegible]
NATHAN GREENBERG.
May28-6mos.

NOTICE TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE JOURNAL.
By sending TEN CENTS to
DESMOND & CO.,
915 Race street, Philadelphia,
You are entitled to receive a book containing all choice selections from the poetical works of
BYRON, MOORE AND BURNS.
[illegible]
May13,1874-3mos.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE JOURNAL.
Only $2.00 a year.

Farm and Household.

The Old Barn's Tenantry.

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

The rooster stalks on the manger's ledge,
He has a tail like a scimetar's edge,

A marshal's plume on his afghan neck,
An admiral's stride on his quarter deck,

He rules the roost and walks the bay
With a dreadful cold and a Turkish way,

Two broadsides fires with his rapid wings
This sultan proud of a line of Kings—

One gutteral laugh, four blasts of horn,
Five rusty syllables rouse the morn!

The Saxon lambs in their woolen tabs;
Are playing school with the a, b, abs;

A, e! I, o! All the cattle spell
Till they make the blatant vowels tell,

And a half laugh whinney fills the stalls
When down the rack the clover falls.

A dove is waltzing around his mate
Two chevrons black on his wings of slate,

And showing off with a wooing note
The satin shine of his golden throat—

It is Ovid's "Art of Love" retold
In a binding fine of blue and gold!

Ah, the buxom girl that helped the boys
The nobler Helens of humbler Troys—

As they stripped the husks with rustling fold
From eight rowed corn as yellow as gold,

By the candle light in pumpkin bowls,
And the gleams that showed fantastic holes

In the quaint old lantern's tattered tin,
From the hermit glim set up within;

By the rare light in girlish eyes,
As dark as wells, or as blue as skies;

I hear the laugh when the ear is red,
I see the blush with the forfeit's paid,

The cedar cakes with the ancient twist,
The cider cup that the girls have kissed,

And I see the fiddle through the dusk
As he twangs the ghost of "Money Musk!"

The boys and girls in a double row
Wait face to face till the magic bow

Shall whip the tune from the violin,
And the merry pulse of the feet begin.
—*Scribner's for September.*

Plowing and Plows.

Some of our readers will no doubt think that in writing out the above heading, we have made the common mistake of placing the cart before the horse; but when we consider that it is the kind of plowing that determines the nature and quality of the plow, hence the manner of plowing is the primary subject. The renowned A Ward claims that he retired in disgust from agricultural pursuits, because he invariably found that no matter what season of the year, or what was the crop, the soil was wrong side up, and that the most laborous operation in the production of the crop was reversing it. Artemus no doubt had intended to be facetious; but in this case he came nearer to giving us an agricultural essay than he had any idea of. Now, is the soil always wrong side up for our crops? or is there any necessity for turning it over every time we wish to plant a crop? It seems to be absolutely needful that a sod should be turned over; because, if reasonably stiff, no mechanical operation would break it up sufficiently for the crop, and even if this were possible, too much of the grass would remain on the surface to grow and impede other operations.

We have full faith that an implement (for we can hardly call it a plow) will sooner or later be invented, which will thoroughly disintegrate the soil to a given depth, without the additional labor of turning it over. It is true that this has all been claimed for implements already invented, and we have tried one of them, but have found radical faults in it. This implement goes by the name of a Rotary Spader, and a neighbor aptly compared its manner of working to a dog digging out a ground hog; for it tears the soil up and throws it behind the machine in a loose mass, and just in the proper condition for a crop. On the stoneless western prairies, this implement works well; and the soil needs no harrowing, the corn drills following directly after it. Some of our readers will no doubt ask how we are to get our manure turned under? To such we will reply in true Yankee style, by asking why turn manure under at all? We, as agriculturists, try experiments, and, as we think, fix results, only to have them reversed by others. All these things seem to travel in circles; and once in a long time we return to the original point, which is always found in imitating nature. Nature believes in surface manuring, and she does not often err in her practice; and all our fine drawn theories must come down to her facts. Nature does not reverse the soil after every crop. In our opinion the "model plow" will not reverse the soil, but will thoroughly disintegrate and leave it in proper order for the crop without further preparations.

Cut this Out.

The following table will be useful to those of our readers who may, at any time, deal in the articles enumerated. Every farmer should paste it in his scrap book:

ARTICLES.	POUNDS.
Firkin of Butter	56
Barrel of Potatoes	200
Barrel of Onions	112
Barrel of Flour	196
Barrel of Gunpowder	200
Barrel of Soft Soap	25
Barrel of Beef	206
Barrel of Pork	2000
Barrel of Salt (5½bus.)	280
Bag or sack of Rice	114
Barrel of Fish	56
Truss of Hay	56
Truss of Straw	36
Chest of Tea	68
Stone of Iron	14
Stone of Shot	14
Stone of Flour	14
Gallon of Honey	12
Quintal of Fish	100
Bushel of Charcoal	30
Cord of dry Hickory	4469
Cord of Dry White Oak	3821
Cord of Dry White Ash	3450
Cord of Dry Maple	2862
Cord of Dry Black Oak	2810

Wet Boots.

The Agriculturist gives the following advice to farmers who, next to fishermen, are apt to get their boots wet through:—"When the boots are taken off, fill them quite full with dry oats. This grain has a great fondness for damp, and will rapidly absorb the last vestige of it from the wet leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the boot with a tightly fitting last, keeping its form good, and drying the leather without hardening it.—In the morning shake out the oats and hang them in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for the next wet night, draw on the boots, and go happily about the day's work."

Miscellaneous.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.

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May27-tf.

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Miscellaneous.

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Committee.—Prof. Charles F. Horn, Prof. Wm. Moran, and H. D. Herdy, D. D., Hon. Z. Long, President.

St. Clair, Pa., Dec. 6, 1873.

MESSRS. BEATTY & PLOTTS—*Gents:* I have received the Organ sent by your firm to me, and had it examined. It gives ample satisfaction.

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April29,1874-2yrs.

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Travellers' Guide.

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JUNE 15, 1874.

Trains leave Harrisburg, as follows:

For New York, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m.
For Philadelphia, at 5.25, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00 and 3.50 p. m
For Reading, at 5.25, 8.10, 9.45 a. m. 2.00, 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
For Pottsville, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 2.40 p. m.
For Allentown, at 5.25, 8.10 a. m. 2.00 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
The 5.25 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 and *7.40 p. m. trains have through cars for New York.
The 5.25, 8.10 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. trains have through cars for Philadelphia.

SUNDAYS:

For New York, at 5.25 a. m.
For Allentown and Way Stations at 5.25 a. m.
For Reading, Philadelphia and Way Stations at 1.45 p. m.

Trains for Harrisburg, leave as follows:

Leave New York, at 9.00 a. m. 12.40, 5.30 and *7.45 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.15 a. m. 3.40 and 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading, at 4.30, 7.35, 11.20 a. m. 1.50 6.10 and 10.28 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, at 5.55, 9.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. and via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch at 8.05 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 2.30, 5.50, 8.50 a. m. 12.25, 4.30, and 8.55 p. m.
The 2.30 a. m. train from Allentown and the 4.30 a. m. train from Reading do not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS:

Leave New York at 5.30 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia at 7.15 p. m.
Leave Reading at 4.30, 7.35 a. m. and 10.20 p. m.
Leave Allentown at 2.30 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
*Via Morris and Essex Railroad.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Superintendent.

Jan.14,1874-tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SUNDAY, June 28th, 1874, trains will leave Harrisburg as follows:

NORTHWARD.

ERIE MAIL	4.25, a. m., to Erie, Elmira, Conandaigua to the Falls.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	10.40 a. m., to Buffalo and the Falls via. Emporium and via. Canandaigua.
ELMIRA EXPRESS	1.20 p. m., to Williamsport and Elmira.
FAST LINE	5.00 p. m., to Williamsport and Lock Haven.

SOUTHWARD.

FAST LINE	3.10 a. m., Daily.
BALTO. ACCOM.	6.55 a. m., daily except Sunday.
MAIL	3.25 p. m., daily.
NIAGARA EXPRESS	11.05 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains north leave daily except Sunday.

For further information, tickets and baggage checks, apply at the ticket office in the Pennsylvania Depot, Harrisburg.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD					EASTWARD.		
MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	WAY PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	HARRISBU'G ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADEL'A EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
5 02	2 58	11 35	10 41	N. Hamilton	1004	4 52	11 59
5 09	3 08	11 42	10 55	Mt. Union	9 57	4 45	11 53
5 17	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 49	4 36	11 47
5 26	3 15	11 57	11 26	Mill Creek	9 42	4 28	11 40
5 40	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 38
6 00	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 10	3 48	12 41	12 32	Barree	9 07	3 51	11 09
6 17	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 00	3 45	11 04
6 31	4 05	1 05	1 00	Birmingham	8 48	3 32	10 54
6 39	4 12	1 13	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 51	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
6 57	4 25	1 32	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 02	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 21	3 03	10 35
7 40	4 50	2 20	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 2
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 8 15 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 50 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingden at 2.55 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.20 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 37 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.43, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.50 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 1 44 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg a 15 00 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 55 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.38 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.15 a m.

STAGE LINE

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Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

1874. 1874.

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Oct.1,1873-1y.

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